The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868. NUMBER 8.

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To cook, wash [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To do [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As second girl [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—Two [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A situation [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A situation [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a colored [illegible]

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk or [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a well-informed [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a gentleman [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man from the [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a traveling [illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Good girls who understand [illegible]

WANTED—One good operator and ten [illegible] SAM BROWN & CO. [illegible]

House Servants.

WANTED—At the Dearborn-st. laundry [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework [illegible]

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—MEN OF OUR DAY [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—"THE VOTER'S TEXT BOOK" [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "EXCELSIOR [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Two agents to canvass [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell THE LIFE OF GRANT [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Best "LIVES OF GRANT AND COLFAX" [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—The Marsher House [illegible]

FOR SALE—Mill—The Dayton Flouring [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large list of business chances [illegible]

FOR SALE—Dental rooms, good business [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a saloon [illegible]

FOR SALE—Boarding house, lease and furniture [illegible]

FOR SALE—The best branch wood and coal yard [illegible]

FOR SALE—$750 will buy the entire right [illegible]

FOR SALE—Book and notion business [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grist and Planing Mill [illegible]

FOR SALE—$12,000—An equal partnership [illegible]

FOR SALE—Everything complete for a [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and fixtures. Apply [illegible]

FOR SALE—Retail millinery store [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery store, doing a good [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Bargain—A boarding house [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Hotel, with furniture [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On the 4th inst., a Gold Masonic [illegible]

LOST—A Gold Bracelet [illegible]

LOST—On the morning train [illegible]

LOST—$5 Reward—A Dog Pup [illegible]

LOST—$5 Reward—On board Illinois Central [illegible]

LOST—A Lady's Gold Bracelet [illegible]

LOST—Supposed to be lost near Sherman [illegible]

FOUND—A Shawl—July 5 [illegible]

FOUND—A pocket book [illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

Third Day of the National Democratic Convention.

The Platform Reported and Adopted.

They Declare in Favor of the Payment of Five-Twenties in Greenbacks.

The Reconstruction Laws Declared Unconstitutional and Void.

Six Unsuccessful Ballots for Presidential Candidate.

Detailed Statements of the Several Ballotings.

Break in the Pendleton Column Looked for To-Day.

The Chase Men Preparing to Bring Forward their Candidate.

Doings in the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 7.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

The convention opened about three-quarters of an hour later than the time set last night, still apparently a little unwilling to go straight to work.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

After listening to a long prayer, Mr. Seymour, instead of calling for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was alone in order, gave the floor to a southern delegate, who sent up a long string of resolutions from Alex. H. Stephens. [illegible]

THE PLATFORM.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAMMANY HALL, NEW YORK, July 7.

READING OF THE PLATFORM.

The first and second paragraphs of the platform were received with rather tame applause. The convention was waiting for

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

[illegible]

TAXATION.

[illegible]

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

[illegible]

GRANT AND JOHNSON.

[illegible]

ADOPTION OF THE PLATFORM.

[illegible]

THIRD DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAMMANY HALL, NEW YORK, July 7.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

[illegible]

PLEDGES.

[illegible]

FOURTH DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAMMANY HALL, NEW YORK, July 7.

NOMINATIONS BY STATES.

[illegible]

ADJOURNMENT.

[illegible]

FIFTH DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 7.

PENDLETON'S CHANCES.

[illegible]

CHASE'S NAME.

[illegible]

York and New England men who are working for him are decidedly unfortunate [illegible] There has been some gossip about the alleged use of money by the New York Democrats in the Chase interest, though none to equal the [illegible] but so far as can be ascertained there is no truth in these reports, but it is undoubtedly true that negotiations as to patronage have been going on between some of the Chase men and various delegations supporting other candidates. Even the Pendleton ranks are rumored to have been invaded. On the whole it is about an even chance whether his name will be presented at all, though his friends profess great encouragement as to to-day's result, and say they have no fears except as to the platform. New Yorkers are already interpreting this as meaning exactly the opposite of what the Pendleton men wanted.

SIXTH DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 7.

FURTHER SPECULATIONS.

The trading and canvassing to-night, though vigorous enough to settle anything if vigor alone were needed, have failed to cast much light on the problem of nomination. Pendleton people admit that Indiana will desert them as soon as New York throws one solid vote for Hendricks, but claim that they will still have half the delegation, and that Hendricks can't by any possibility run above ninety votes. They also insist that they will get all the Southern States before to-morrow's balloting is over.

The Hancock men say they will get Pennsylvania on the first or second ballot, and that their candidate is the only one yet named in the convention who has any chance. Chase movements are more active to-night than at any former time. Chase himself has said that he would prefer that his friends should not present his name, but could not definitely refuse till he had an opportunity to read the financial plank of the platform. Innumerable despatches are going to him to convince him that the platform is right, and the New York World of to-morrow morning will have an article arguing that it means hard money.

BARBECUE.

The delegates are being entertained to-night at a big barbecue at Lyon Park. Richard O'Gorman and others are speaking, and there is much Chase talk in the speeches and among the crowd.

CHASE AGAIN.

The Chase talk cropping out in the Ohio delegation creates great excitement. Some swear they will go for Chase rather than let Hendricks be nominated, and others denounce such a proposition as little better than treachery to the party.

THE CHURCH INTEREST.

Peter Cagger's death destroys the cohesion of Church's Presidential candidacy.

A ROW IN THE INDIANA DELEGATION.

The row in the Indiana delegation to-day reached formidable proportions. Pendleton men had passed a resolution binding the delegation to vote as a unit. To their distress, they found on retiring during the 5th ballot to-day that they did not have a majority. Thereupon they began begging for a repeal of the resolution. This was finally allowed. They now stand 6½ for Pendleton and the same for Hendricks, and will split in that proportion whenever New York throws her vote for Hendricks. Insiders say New York will cast that vote in the hope of breaking the Pendleton columns so as to make way for Chase, for whom that delegation undoubtedly wants to go. Similar rumors have it that Pennsylvania is going to spring McClellan to prevent their Hancock men from carrying the day over to him. Pennsylvania has been in caucus all the evening. The Pendleton defection in Illinois has taken a curious shape. The Pendleton men there want to make Hancock their second choice. Morrison, who supports Pendleton now, is at the head of the faction, which does not want him, and insists that when the break is made it should go to Hendricks, as being nearest Pendleton in principle, and on one he has a majority of the delegates. What he is really figuring for is to get the delegation in a shape to go for Frank Blair.

SCENE AT THE SIDE-SHOW.

A scene of tremendous uproar occurred at the Soldiers' Convention to-day. General Campbell [illegible] summarily suppressed, and the soldiers swallowed the Tammany platform whole, repudiation and all.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The police arrangements this morning on Fourteenth street are excellent. [illegible]

[illegible]

struction acts of Congress such usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead lands, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson [illegible] in exercising the power of his office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. [Great applause.]

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element and all who desire to support the constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such as friends and brothers.

Mr. Murphy moved the previous question, which was ordered, with a few dissenting votes.

[illegible] cries of "Question," "Question," which was put and adopted, with few dissenting voices.

Then the convention rose to its feet, wildly cheering.

NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States.

Cheers and some confusion ensued, but the Chair put the question at once, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Seymour here resumed the chair.

Mr. Vallandigham moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and that the motion to reconsider lie on the table. Agreed to.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

Mr. Seymour said it was important that the convention, before proceeding to ballot, should clearly understand what the two-thirds rule is. [illegible]

Mr. Richardson moved that two-thirds of all the delegates voting upon any ballot shall decide a nomination. He added a few remarks, in which he pronounced the two-thirds rule a mischievous one.

Mr. Thomson, of New York, hoped and believed that no serious question would arise here, for the sake of the country. We are here not only to nominate, but to win. He hoped no man would be proclaimed who was not voted for by two-thirds of all the delegates. He hoped there would be no change of the rule as heretofore observed, and that Richardson's resolution would not be adopted. [Cheers.] He wanted a nomination made only by the concurrent judgment of two-thirds of all the delegates from all the States. [Cheers.]

Mr. Richardson rose to reply, but gave way to Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, said the committee unanimously supported, in reporting the two-thirds rule, it required two-thirds of all the delegations to effect a nomination.

Mr. Hoyt, of Maryland, attempted to offer an amendment to Richardson's resolution, but Richardson withdrew his resolution, and the amendment fell with it.

The Chair announced that as the resolution had been withdrawn, he would rule as was ruled at the Baltimore and Charleston Conventions—that two-thirds of the entire number of delegates shall be necessary to a nomination. The decision as rendered at Baltimore was then read by the Secretary.

[illegible]

Secretary called on the several delegations to send up for recording the names and Post Office address respectively, of their nominees for the National Executive Committee.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said that before the Executive of the next four years ends, all the present Territories would probably be States of the Union. He moved, therefore, that a member from each Territory be added to the National Executive Committee.

Mr. Hart, of New York, moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

A delegate from Pennsylvania moved to amend.

Pending the motion so as to give one member of the National Executive Committee to the District of Columbia.

As this delegate and the District of Columbia would seem to be a State of the Union, he hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

A vote was taken, and the amendment lost.

The question recurred on the original motion of Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Tilden, of N. Y., opposed the proposition to give the Territories equal influence in the National Committee with the populous States, like New York and Pennsylvania. It was enough that under the present rule the voice of New York is neutralized by the smaller States.

Mr. Riley, of Pa., offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that in the event of any new State being admitted into the Union, any person appointed by the recognized Democratic organization shall be accepted as a member of the National Committee.

THE INDIANA DELEGATION.

A committee of three was appointed to ascertain if the Indiana delegation was likely to soon be ready to return to the convention, with a view to taking a recess if said delegation still needs further time.

TENNESSEE MEMORIAL.

On suggestion of Mr. Nelson, of Tenn., Mr. Brown, of that State, was invited to present the memorial of the Democratic State Convention, showing the sufferings of her people under the Radical rule. Mr. Brown took the stand to state in brief the points of the memorial which the committee had prepared, and which he had been deputed to present. While Mr. Brown was still speaking a delegate from Indiana interposed a question of privilege to state that the delegation of that State was still in consultation, but he was authorized to cast the vote of Indiana as before, for Pendleton. This increased Pendleton's vote to 123.

RECESS MOVED.

McMullen moved a recess till 5 p. m.

The roll was called for the sixth ballot. Mr. Tilden asked leave for the New York delegation to retire for consultation as to its member of the National Committee. Lost.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

SIXTH BALLOT.

The sixth ballot resulted:

English	6
Hancock	37½
Pendleton	122½
Parker	1[illegible]
Hendricks	3[illegible]
Church	33
Packer	27
A. Johnson	21
Doolittle	12
Hendricks	33
Blair	5

Wisconsin cast half less than her full vote. A delegate from North Carolina said it was evident that the convention was accomplishing nothing. He moved to adjourn. Lost.

ANOTHER CALL FOR A RECESS.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, moved a recess to 8 o'clock.

Pennsylvania asked leave to retire for consultation till 8 to-night.

A vote was ordered by States.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Before the roll was concluded a communication was received from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention announcing the adoption of a resolution approving and endorsing the platform of the Democratic National Convention.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, this communication was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

A motion for a recess till 8 o'clock was then, on a call of the States, rejected—yeas, 90; nays, 215.

BALLOTS IN DETAIL.

FIRST BALLOT.

[illegible]

FIRST BALLOT.

The roll was then called on the first ballot, with the following result:

Pendleton	105
Hancock	33½
A. Johnson	65
English	16
Hendricks	2½
Reverdy Johnson	8½
Doolittle	13
Parker	13
Packer	26
Sanford E. Church	33
Whole vote cast	317
Necessary to a choice	212

No choice.

The second ballot was proceeded with.

Mr. Price, of Mo., assumed the chair, five minutes having been allowed for consultation.

SECOND BALLOT.

The roll was called on the second ballot:

[illegible]

No choice. On the second ballot Texas changed from A. Johnson to Hancock, and Pennsylvania gave Blair his additional ten votes.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn till 4 p. m., but withdrew it on an appeal of friends.

MOTION FOR REVISION OF VOTE.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, asked a revision of the last ballot, stating that there was an error somewhere. That it was found on investigation that Maryland had been erroneously recorded, and that the total vote for Pendleton was 104, and of Hendricks 40½.

RECESS MOVED.

A motion for a recess till 4 p. m. was made and lost.

The call of the roll on the third ballot was begun. Pennsylvania asked and obtained leave to retire for consultation. Meantime the case was suspended. Virginia on the third went to Pendleton with ten votes. [Cheers.] The result was announced:

THIRD BALLOT.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania having announced her vote for Packer he was withdrawn. No choice.

FOURTH BALLOT.

The roll was again called for the fourth ballot. North Carolina voted 9 for Seymour. [Great applause.] Mr. Tilden said if the galleries were to interfere in this way he would move that they be cleared.

Mr. Richardson moved to clear them, but withdrew.

SEYMOUR.

Mr. Seymour rose and said he could not accept the nomination of this convention. [illegible]

The call was completed. At its close North Carolina was again called, but persisted in her vote for Seymour. The result was announced as follows:

[illegible]

No choice.

Indiana asked permission for the delegation of that State to retire for consultation. Agreed to.

[illegible] a recess to 7 o'clock and to 10 o'clock were lost.

Kansas moved to adjourn. Lost.

The roll was then called for the

FIFTH BALLOT.

On this ballot Kansas changed from Hancock to Doolittle. Michigan changed from Reverdy Johnson to Hendricks. Maine gave one vote for John Quincy Adams. Georgia gave one for Blair. Arkansas added three to Pendleton. Indiana having not returned, the vote stood:

[illegible]

SIXTH BALLOT.

[illegible]

Totals [illegible]

ADJOURNMENT.

Maryland moved an adjournment. A vote by States was ordered, and an adjournment was carried.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following is nearly a complete list of the National Executive Committee, one member being named by each State delegation. The list will be completed on the 8th inst.:

Alabama—Jno. Forsyth.
Arkansas—Jno. M. Harrell.
California—Not agreed.
Connecticut—Wm. M. Converse.
Delaware—Samuel Townsend.
Florida—Chas. E. Dyke.
Georgia—A. H. Colquitt.
Illinois—Wilbur F. Storey.
Indiana—Wm. E. Niblack.
Iowa—Daniel O. Finch.
Kansas—Isaac Eaton.
Kentucky—Thos. McCreery.
Louisiana—Jos. A. McCloskey.
Maine—Sylvanus R. Lyman.
Maryland—Odin Bowie.
Massachusetts—Frederick O. Prince.
Michigan—Wm. A. Moore.
Minnesota—Chas. W. Nash.
Mississippi—E. Hooker.
Missouri—Chas. A. Sewarts.
Nebraska—G. L. Miller.
Nevada—J. W. McCorkle.
New Hampshire—Harry Bingham.
New Jersey—John M. Gregor.
New York—Not agreed.
North Carolina—Thos. Bragg.
Ohio—Jno. G. Thompson.
Oregon—J. C. Hawthorne.
Pennsylvania—Isaac Eckster.
Rhode Island—Gideon Bradford.
South Carolina—Chas. H. Simonton.
Tennessee—Jno. W. Leftwich.
Texas—Jno. Hancock.
Vermont—H. B. Smith.
Virginia—Jno. Goode.
West Virginia—Jno. Hall.
Wisconsin—Fred. W. Horn.

SPECULATIONS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The name of Mr. Chase was not presented to-day, as his friends thought that having a small vote cast for him would lessen his ultimate chances. It will probably be presented to-morrow after three or four ballots have been taken. The Southern delegates say they are prepared to cast their ballots for Chase as soon as Pendleton's vote has apparently no chance of increase. Personally, they say they would have preferred Pendleton, but they believe the election of Chase would ensure more to the benefit of the South, as any measure originated by him would have a better chance of adoption by the Senate. The Chase committee have been exerting themselves all the evening at the various places in favor of their candidate. It is now certain that an influential majority of the New York delegation are in favor of the Chief Justice.

THE OHIO DELEGATION.

The reports which have been in circulation for the last few days as to a break in the Ohio delegation seem well founded, and a good deal of feeling seems to exist among the delegation in consequence. It is further stated that one reason for the non-presentation of Chase's name to-day was that his friends were reluctant to excite the hostility of the Pendleton men by presenting his claims until they became certain that Pendleton could not be nominated.

The feeling is to-night that a ticket composed of Chase and Hancock may possibly be nominated after a recess to-morrow.

BLAIR.

The name of General Blair was started to-day in advance of his friends as an enthusiastic delegate from Kansas. It was intended to hold it back till to-morrow.

HENDRICKS.

The Indiana delegation will almost certainly vote for Hendricks to-morrow.

PACKER.

It is presumed that the Pennsylvania delegation will go over to Hancock, breaking from Packer.

A RUMOR.

A rumor has it that the friends of the Chief Justice will be sprung prematurely upon the convention to-morrow by some of the extreme Pendleton men with friendly intentions.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention adjourned on Monday to 10 a. m. today. But at the hour named a very slim attendance was found, the probability being that, owing to the confused debate which occurred at the adjournment on Monday, the time to which adjournment was made was misunderstood by the majority of the delegates.

A motion of adjournment till 12 m. was therefore made and carried, with an amendment providing that notices of such adjournment be posted at the entrance of the building for the information of delegates.

ALLOTTING OF SEATS.

On the previous day the various State delegations had each appointed a sergeant-at-arms, to aid in arrangements for preserving order. These officers had a meeting immediately after adjournment yesterday, and completed arrangements for seating the delegates, which will tend to facilitate the proceedings of the convention. They consist of the allotting of seats to each delegation, the locations being marked by guidons, bearing the names of the various States, the system being the same as that adopted at the National Convention at Tammany.

ASSEMBLING.

At 12 o'clock it was announced by Colonel O'Brien that the permanent Chairman of the Convention, Major General William B. Franklin, had been compelled to retire on account of indisposition, and Major General J. W. Denver, of California, the First Vice President, was escorted to the chair and received with cheers.

PLATFORM.

General Slocum announced the following as the platform for the consideration of the convention:

WHEREAS, A nominal interchange of views between the members of this convention and the delegates to the National Democratic Convention have fully confirmed us in our previously entertained opinion of the purity and patriotism of that body, and fully justifies the expectation that in the selection of candidates and the construction of a platform the convention will be governed by the spirit of the address adopted by this body on the 4th inst.; therefore, relying upon this belief,

Resolved, That we will support its nominees for President and Vice President of the United States and that on our return home we will induce our late comrades in arms to unite with us in yielding to them an earnest support.

DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION.

A motion that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be accepted, was debated at length. Colonel Morrow, of Indiana, made a telling speech in its favor, and Colonel Campbell, of Ohio, followed, saying that it was not fitting for this convention to follow blindly the lead of the National Convention, and begged to know before endorsing it what was the platform adopted by National Convention.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

General Notices.

A Liberal Price

Will be paid for the return to this Office of one to five Copies of the Daily and Weekly Tribune of April 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 23, 25, 26 and 30; also, of June 21st, 1868.

Office of J. M. Bradstreet & Son,

Improved Mercantile Agency,

Cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts., Up-stairs,

Chicago, July 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

We would most respectfully inform our subscribers and business men of Chicago and the interior cities, that we are now receiving from New York the first instalment of our order for WESTERN Book of Reports which will be delivered to subscribers as fast as possible.

The LARGE BOOKS, containing the UNITED STATES and CANADAS, will be out in a few days.

A critical examination is solicited, as we believe that this excels in importance as an auxiliary in conducting business, any of our previous issues.

ELY SAYS,

On and after July 1st, 1868, for and until September 1st following, all garments made to order at his Parlors, 2 and 4 Washington-st., will be at [illegible] LOW REGULAR PRICES.

Dr. Stewart's World-Renowned

CLEANSING COMPOUND,

Warranted to Remove Paint, Oil, Grease and Stains [illegible] LORD & SMITH and SMITH & DWYER, Agents.

Financial.

7-30s.

The extended time for the conversion of the June issue into 5-20s closes on the 15th inst., and the July issue on the 1st of August. 7-30s that are not funded before the time expires will only be worth PAR.

We buy, sell and exchange all issues of Government Securities.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Bankers, 47 Clark-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN,

[illegible]

Campaign Documents.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE DOCUMENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

Price Reduced!

CIRCULATE THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE

The great Presidential campaign of 1868, has now fairly begun. Our candidates are in the field, and our platform is before the people. For the purpose of giving the widest circulation and the most efficient support to the principles of the Republican party, we have determined to put the price of THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE down to the mere cost of white paper. The reduced rates are given below.

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THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, in addition to its own discussions of the issues of the campaign, will contain reports of public meetings held in all parts of the country, and especially in those occurring in the Northwest, together with important speeches and documents. The last number will be issued on the 11th of November, giving full and complete returns of the election.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND copies should at once be distributed throughout the Northwest. Get up your clubs at once. Now is the time for action. The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is already large, but we are able to print more, and are willing to do so at the bare cost of material, saying nothing about labor. We therefore offer the CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE at

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Per 100	2.50
Per 1,000	20.00

Constitution, for GRANT CLUBS, with name of Club printed on cover, $5.00 for first 100; $3.00 for each succeeding 100.

Address orders

TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Chicago, Ill.

Books and Stationery.

"WRITING PAPER."

We have on hand a full assortment of all Standard Sizes, Weights and Qualities of [illegible] Paper, and also give special attention to MANUFACTURING to order anything that is wanted in the paper line. Our Flats are mostly 600 sheets per ream.

CARD BOARD.

We have now in stock a complete and well selected line of Card Board and Cut Cards, [illegible]

BLANK BOOKS.

We keep regularly on hand a large and reliable line of these goods, and can make to order any size or style desired, from the smallest Pass Book to the largest Bank Ledger.

We shall always aim to sell our goods at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

128 & 130 LAKE-ST.

Funeral Notices.

SAINT GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The funeral of our late brother, Wm. Holdsworth, will leave the family residence on William-st. [illegible]

FUNERAL NOTICE, I. O. O. F.

Members of Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 214, I. O. O. F. [illegible]

Dissolution Notice.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of TAYLOR & BITTS [illegible]

Clothing.

DeGRAFF, THE Clothier.

THE RUSH INCREASING!

I am Determined TO CLOSE OUT

The balance of my Summer Stock on hand at such prices as will induce every customer to buy who visits my establishment. Not one in a hundred can fail to be suited.

You will Find my Goods

20 to 30 per cent LOWER

Than Any Other House

IN CHICAGO.

L. DeGRAFF,

Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

Sheathing and Roofing.

SHEATH YOUR BUILDINGS.

If you would keep your Houses Warm, Save in Fuel, make yourselves and your families comfortable, have WARM homes and good health, use the

SHEATHING AND ROOFING BOARD

MANUFACTURED BY THE

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.

It will make a Frame Building WARMER THAN A BRICK ONE, will more than save its Cost in Fuel in one season, and a house can be covered with it for

Ten to Twenty Dollars.

It is furnished in rolls 24, 28 and 32 inches wide,

PLAIN OR TARRED,

And keeps out a vast amount of cold. It is the only thing that will protect frame buildings from the cold [illegible]

JUST THE THING NEEDED.

It is recommended by the following Architects and Builders, each of whom have written us letters [illegible]

CHICAGO, May 18, 1868.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.

Gents—Having examined your prepared paper for covering wood buildings, I am happy to state that I pronounce it a good invention, or adaptation for the purpose intended. [illegible]

J. C. COCHRANE, Architect.

Samples and Circulars sent by mail.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.,

CHICAGO.

For Sale.

Grocery for Sale.

One of the best located and most Grocery Stores on the West Side, doing a good business, for sale at a bargain. [illegible] Call at 183 [illegible], Room 10.

FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND HEADINGS,

Oak, Ash and Elm, for sale cheap by HALSTED & LATHAM, 20 Oriental Building.

Buildings for Sale Cheap on the West Side.

A large building and a small cottage for sale cheap, to be moved within 10 days, on Desplaines-st., near Madison. Apply at 99 and 101 Lake-st., up-stairs.

CANAL BOATS FOR SALE.

One Grain Boat and one Stone Boat will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city property. For further particulars, address

J. JONES, Tribune Office.

New Publications.

MASONIC.

THE VOICE OF MASONRY,

FOR JULY, IS OUT.

[illegible]

$2.00 Per Annum.

Window Screens

SOMETHING NEW.

Self-Adjusting Window Screens.

They fit windows of all widths. Are the cheapest, costing only $1.50 each. Manufactured and for sale at wholesale and retail at 81 & State-st.

Photographic.

108 REDUCTION. 108

[illegible]

BRAND'S, 108 LAKE-ST.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.

This (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

C. H. FELTON, Secretary.

MASONIC.—MEETING OF CHICAGO LODGE OF PERFECTION

This (Wednesday) evening, July 8th, 1868, at Hall [illegible]

C. J. BURROUGHS, Grand Sec'y.

MASONIC.—A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF GARDEN CITY LODGE [illegible]

Gift Enterprises.

PASCHALL HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Notice of Drawing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1, 1868.

Judge Phil. E. Lanham, Manager Paschall House Association:

SIR: We the undersigned, citizens of St. Louis, holding certificates in the Paschall House Association, and being interested in the successful termination and consummation of said scheme, learning that there are yet in your possession and in the hands of your agents, quite a number of certificates yet unsold, would respectfully request that you postpone the drawing of said scheme until all the certificates shall have been sold. We deem it but simple justice to ourselves, as interested parties, that the postponement requested be made to some time in the future, sufficiently distant to insure the sale entire of all the certificates. Moreover, quite a number of persons, equally interested with ourselves, are now, and will be absent from the city during the hot months, and it is the general desire on the part of ticket holders that they should be present in person to witness the distribution of prizes. Do not think, sir, that we mean to infer any doubt as to the utmost fairness of said distribution, for we assure you we place the utmost confidence in you, as well as the integrity of every gentleman connected with the Paschall House Association. In view of these facts, we would suggest that you make the postponement to some time during the Fair week, in the month of October, by which time, in our judgment, you will dispose of every ticket, which, we assure you, will give more general satisfaction to all parties concerned. With much respect, we are, sir, truly your friends,

John F. Bell,	Sylvester H. Laflin,
Isaac E. Jones,	Julius H. Smith,
E. A. Manny,	L. W. Marmaduke,
Theo. Laveille,	Cabanne Price,
Henry B. Belt,	William Shields,
James Christie,	Lewis C. Peague,
M. Thompson,	Cashier Western Savings
H. K. Laurence,	Inst., formerly Aud., Pollard & Bemick,
P. S. Langton,	
Cashier Butchers' and Drovers' Bank,	A. W. Slayback,
	J. Wilson Worthington,
Geo. J. Chapman,	John F. Thornton.

In accordance with the above request, and in justice to all parties concerned, the manager is compelled to announce a postponement in the day for the drawing of the same from the 1st day of July to the 8th day of October next, being the fourth day of the annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

The number of tickets returned to the head office from the different agencies has been greater than was anticipated. It is of the first importance to those who have invested in this enterprise that every ticket should be in the hands of a bona fide holder, thus securing every prize to a ticket-holder, and preventing the possibility of distrust in the public mind. The manager is determined that every ticket shall be disposed of—none remaining in the hands of the association. Hence the present delay. On or before the time specified, he is confident there will not be a ticket remaining unsold. Many of the gentlemen who were to compose the committee to superintend the drawing are now absent from the city, in attendance on the National Democratic Convention that assembles in New York on the 4th inst. Some of them will remain in the East during the greater part of the summer, thus materially deranging any efforts that might be made to bring the drawing off at the time specified. Aside from this, many of the holders of the tickets are and will be away from the city during the hot months, and the manager is desirous that as many of those interested as possible shall be present and witness the distribution of the prizes. The money heretofore received in payment of tickets is deposited among six of the safest banking houses in the city, and will remain there, together with all sums hereafter received, until the day of the drawing. The keys of the Paschall House, and the title deeds to all the real estate embraced in the scheme, are also deposited in the hands of Major Thomas. There can, therefore, be no possible doubt of the success of the scheme, and the manager assures the public that the distribution will positively take place at the Skating Rink, corner of Nineteenth and Chestnut-sts., on the EIGHTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868. Those holding certificates may rest assured that the drawing will not again be postponed. The manager is willing to pledge himself that, in default of the drawing coming off as stated, he will return the money to all those holding certificates who may desire it.

PHILIP E. LANHAM, Manager.

Dry Goods.

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS ARE OFFERED,

Previous to Dissolution of Partnership.

FREEDMAN & GOODKIND,

139 LAKE-ST.

Business Chances.

PORK HOUSE FOR SALE.

TWO AND A HALF STORY

BRICK BUILDING,

AND

Ten [illegible] Rooms for Workmen.

With one hundred and fifty feet of ground, fronting on the west side of North Fourteenth-st., between Wash and Carroll-sts., by one hundred and forty-six feet in depth to a twenty feet paved alley.

The above is one of the most complete Pork Houses in the West. All the conveniences for rendering lard, two smoke houses, fine dry cellar, and all other conveniences for carrying on an extensive business.

It is one of the best money-making establishments in the West.

The premises are now renting for over forty-five hundred dollars per annum.

The owners of the above property intend dissolving partnership, and they wish to close the above by private sale, on reasonable terms, say one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with six per cent interest.

For particulars apply to

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

No. 107 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

New Music.

Prince Leander is My Name.

SONG, WITH CHORUS,

As sung in the Great Spectacular Drama of "THE WHITE FAWN."

Published by

LYON & HEALY,

Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago.

ALL THOSE WHO ARE IN EARNEST [illegible]

"HOE OUT YOUR ROW."

By R. M. HIGGINS, 122 South Clark-st. Price 30 cents.

Fire Brick.

FIRE BRICK.

WRIGHT & ELBREG,

BRAZIL, INDIANA,

Will deliver by the car load Pressed Fire Brick at $32 per M.

[illegible]

Trusses.

TRUSSES.

[illegible]

Real Estate.

CHEAP LOTS FOR WORKINGMEN,

From $25 Upwards,

SOUTH OF CITY,

ON LINE OF STATE-ST.

Call, for plats and information, on

FLAGG & MAC BRIDE,

Room 17 No. 129 LaSalle-st.

TIME and PLACE

OF THE SALE OF

Judge Davis' Property

CHANGED.

The Sale will be made at our Salesrooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st., at 3½ o'clock p. m.,

On Thursday, July 9, 1868.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

Real Estate. Choice Property.

I Offer for Sale on Easy Payments,

The Most Desirable Corner for a Residence in Chicago,

Corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARTIN ANDREWS,

No. 6 Crosby Opera House.

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE

ON WABASH-AV.,

[illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

MAGNIFICENT BRICK DWELLING,

On the southwest corner of Reuben-st. and Park-av. [illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

Educational.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

Notre Dame, Indiana.

St. Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is situated on the St. Joseph river, eighty miles east of Chicago, via Michigan Southern Railroad, and two miles from the flourishing town of South Bend. The site is unparalleled in loveliness. Eighty acres are laid out in pleasure ground. The course of study is very thorough and extensive, embracing all the branches of a solid and refined education. The [illegible] Semi-Annual Session opens on the

First Monday in September.

For catalogues address Mother M. ANGELA, Superior, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame Post Office, Indiana.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Our firm's name after this date is changed from H. C. MOREY & CO. to MOREY & MANVILLE.

Having enlarged our office we are prepared to accommodate our patrons and solicit a continuation of their favors.

MOREY & MANVILLE,

Real Estate Brokers, No. 8 Metropolitan Block.

H. C. MOREY, Notary Public. C. P. MANVILLE, Notary Public.

Chicago, July 1, 1868.

Transportation.

1868. GOODRICH 1868. Transportation Comp'y.

DAILY WEST SHORE LINE.

[illegible]

DAILY EAST SHORE LINE.

[illegible]

FOR ST. JOSEPH, DAILY.

[illegible]

FOR GREEN BAY.

[illegible]

A. E. GOODRICH.

N. T. CO.

STEAMER FOR OGDENSBURGH

AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

[illegible]

MAINE, A. Reed, Master,

Will leave their dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8, at 7 o'clock.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED,

To purchase, good city Real Estate. Address P. O. Box 461, Chicago.

WANTED

[illegible]

TO FARM OWNERS.

[illegible]

T. TROSHER,

[illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago.

LIFE INSURANCE.

[illegible]

Removal.

REMOVAL.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

[illegible]

150 WASHINGTON-ST.

[illegible]

PURELY MUTUAL.

[illegible]

JENNISON & GRIFFEN,

General Agents,

150 Washington-st., Union Building.

Dining Rooms.

Great Western Dining Hall,

[illegible]

IS NOW OPEN.

[illegible]

Carpet Lining, &c.

TAKE NOTICE.

YOU WILL

Save Your Carpets and Oil Cloths 50 Per Cent,

BY USING

HARRINGTON'S

CELEBRATED

PAPER FELT CARPET LINING

AND STAIR PADS.

They are bound around the edges with woven fabric, in order to make them strong, that they can be taken up and put down as often as the carpet, without tearing or getting them out of order, and WARRANTED a sure protection against moth or other vermin, and they will wear five years.

The low price brings them within the reach of every housekeeper. They are Harrington's latest improvement.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully solicited to call and see this valuable and meritorious improvement, before putting down their Carpets.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at factory prices, by

HOLLISTER & PHELPS,

114 & 116 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent. Office, 23 and 25 East Broadway, New York.

Medical.

MARRIED

Ladies who, during certain periods, are so much troubled with Costiveness or Constipation, can find certain relief in Roback's Blood Pills, which can be taken during all stages of pregnancy with perfect safety.

Sold by all druggists, everywhere.

SCROFULA

And all diseases of the blood, and all eruptive diseases of the skin, Old Sores, Tumors and Ulcers, arising from whatever cause, can be permanently cured by the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

Sold by all druggists, everywhere.

UNPRINCIPLED

Dealers often recommend other Bitters because they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any of them; buy Roback's Stomach Bitters and none other, if you would combat disease successfully.

Sold by all druggists, everywhere.

WANTED.

All persons troubled with Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels to buy Roback's Blood Pills; they contain no mercury, are purely vegetable and work like a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages and in all conditions of life.

Sold by all druggists, everywhere.

Savings Bank.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Clark and South Water-sts.

Interest will be paid to Depositors at the rate of six per cent per annum, as of the 1st July, 1868, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 15th, 1868.

All Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal as of the former date.

This Bank is open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), and every Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

J. V. CLARKE, President.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

Proposals.

To Tunnel Contractors.

[illegible]

Lard.

LARD,

In Caddies of 3, 5 and 7 pounds each. JUST THE THING FOR HOT WEATHER. Grocers and the Trade will find this the most convenient package ever introduced for Summer use.

For sale, on favorable terms, by

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

No. 14 LASALLE-ST.

Carpets.

JOSEPH WEST,

70 LAKE-ST.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETS,

MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, &c.

Will remove about July 15 to

NO. 118 LAKE-ST.,

Next door to Field, Leiter & Co.

Store No. 70 LAKE-ST. TO RENT.

Scales.

HOWE'S SCALES

MANUFACTORY AT [illegible]

NORTHWESTERN WAREHOUSE,

129 & 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

J. T. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Hotels.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

[illegible]

Open from June 1st to October 1st.

[illegible]

AMERICAN HOUSE,

[illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS:

The Daily Edition, per year	$12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year	6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year	2.00

The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter ... $ 3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week ... 25

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Republican Nominations.

For President of the United States,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

For Governor—
General John M. Palmer, of Sangamon.
Lieutenant Governor—
John Dougherty, of Union.
Congressman at-Large—
General John A. Logan, of Jackson.
Secretary of State—
Edward Rummel, of Peoria.
Auditor—
General Chas. E. Lippincott, of Cass.
Treasurer—
General E. N. Bates, of Marion.
Attorney General—
Washington Bushnell, of LaSalle.
Commissioners of the Penitentiary—
Andrew Shuman, of Cook,
John Reid, of Will.
Robert E. Logan, of Whiteside.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
For the State at Large.
Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair.
Thomas J. Henderson, of Bureau.
Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Boone.

Districts.

1. L. Brentano,	7. John W. Blackburn
2. Jesse S. Hildrup,	8. Samuel C. Parks,
3. James McCoy,	9. D. G. Tunnicliffe,
4. Henry W. Draper,	10. John D. Strong,
5. F. G. Frost,	11. [illegible]
6. J. C. Glover,	12. Chas. F. Springer,
	13. Daniel W. Munn,

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Chicago, June 23, 1868.
Publishers of Republican papers in Illinois are requested to forward copies to headquarters during the campaign.
JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

The reader of the modern first-class newspaper is, we doubt, hardly mindful of how great a privilege he possesses. While THE TRIBUNE has been, for instance, seized upon with such avidity for the last two or three days that hardly an unsold copy could be found at breakfast-time, either in our own office or anywhere else, its readers scarcely bestow a thought upon the immense amount of intelligence spread before them, but accept it as a matter of course. In two days we have given a Congressional report which alone would make a volume respectable, at least, in size, and, in addition to the ordinary compendium of the important and interesting intelligence from Asia, Europe and various parts of our own country, and a fuller report of every item of news in this city than is contained in all other local journals put together, we have spread before our readers, not only a complete record of the proceedings of the convention at New York, but every detail of rumor, speculation and fact attending that immense gathering, carefully collected by industrious and trustworthy correspondents. The New York papers published on the spot have not been able to give their readers, each morning, a more faithful and more perfect picture of the scenes and incidents which, for the past three days, have agitated that community. Though few, perhaps, stop to think of the immense machinery of telegraph, press and type put in operation to accomplish such a work, it is evident from the demand for THE TRIBUNE that the result is appreciated.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The platform of the self-styled National Democratic party, as agreed upon in the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the convention without debate. It records the triumph of the followers of Pendleton in the West and their allies in the South over the Eastern section of the party, as follows:

"3. The payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and when the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

The bonds are to be paid in greenbacks, and the greenbacks are to be provided by taxation. The question we have been asking ever since the Pendleton doctrine was broached, viz.: Whether the greenbacks required to pay the national debt were to be provided by further issues or by the imposition of additional taxes? is answered. The people are to be taxed that the public faith may be broken. Taxation is not to be reduced as fast as the expenses of the government are reduced, but are to remain at least as heavy as at present, and, for aught that appears, to be made heavier still, to the end that the proceeds may be applied to the payment of the national debt in greenbacks "as rapidly as practicable." What does that convenient phrase mean? As rapidly as practicable, with taxation at its present rate? As rapidly as practicable, with taxation increased to the utmost point the people will bear? Everybody is in favor of paying the public debt as rapidly as practicable; but only the Pendleton party is in favor of laying heavy burdens upon the industry of the country, in order that it may be paid before it falls due; only the Pendleton party is in favor of postponing as long as possible the resumption of specie payments, by announcing in advance that the government will not pay specie, but will force its creditors to accept its promise to pay without interest in place of its interest-bearing securities; only the Pendleton party does not desire the substitution of longer bonds at a reduced rate of interest for the Five-Twenties. The Pendleton party means these things, or it means nothing except to delude voters into the belief that they have devised a scheme for annihilating the debt at once by muttering the word "greenbacks" as a magical incantation of times.

The proposition to impose an equal tax upon every species of property, according to its value, including public securities, means nothing, or it means, as we have more than once explained, an equal tax upon native bondholders and a breach of faith toward foreign creditors.

The demand for one currency for everybody sounds well, but it either means that the bondholder shall receive interest as well as principal in greenbacks, or that the pensioner shall be paid in gold, [illegible] which is probably the case—it is a trap to catch votes, baited with moonshine.

In the matter of reconstruction the convention uses the phrase "negro supremacy," but not that of the "white man's government." The national demand in the platform is for the immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, but only three still remain without, and for the reason that they have not accepted the invitation of a Republican Congress to return. But [illegible] no suggestion as to the method of overturning the reconstruction [illegible] or readmitting States admitted under them to a Territorial condition. The acts are termed "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," but, on the other hand, it is declared that each State ought to regulate the elective franchise for itself, and the Southern Democrats propose to recognize the validity of the governments instituted under the legislation of Congress [illegible] under their auspices.

In the other part of the platform we recognize some sound planks stolen from the Republican platform, and inserted here and there. Congratulation, praise of Chief Justice Chase, and fervid praise of Andrew Johnson, with whom the convention [illegible] an evident disposition which cannot fail to gratify the Johnson, as well as the occupant of the White House.

The only thing wanting to give complete pleasure and sympathy to the platform is to place upon it a candidate [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] strength than was anticipated, and his subsequent gains were not large enough to be significant, and the adjournment till to-morrow will give his enemies time to concentrate. The candidate will either be sounder on the financial question than the platform, or he will be a nobody.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The best answer to Horatio Seymour's arraignment of the Republican party for extravagance and mismanagement of the national finances, is a statement of the facts of the case.

The Democratic party, when it went out of power, in 1861, left several legacies to its successor. It left an empty treasury, a debt of $100,000,000, and a civil war and rebellion. They left the government without arms, and nearly all the workshops and navy-yards in the possession of the rebels. Armies had to be raised, equipped and paid. Navies had to be built and ordnance manufactured. The Republican party, with a bankrupt treasury, undertook to maintain the government against the rebellion. For four years they kept armies in the field and navies afloat; they prosecuted the war in all parts of the rebel States, until at last they brought it to a satisfactory conclusion. The debt of that war was not a debt created by the Republican party, but by the Democrats who took up arms to overturn and destroy the Union. The war closed with an army and navy in the public service, which had to be paid off, endowed with bounties, and both reduced to the strength required only for the preservation of the peace. The reduction of the army was delayed by the Democratic party, which instigated the rebels to acts of disorder and strife, necessitating the maintenance in those States of a large military force, at an expense that would have otherwise been avoided. In the meantime the whole vast domain lying between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean has been opened to the people. Thousands of emigrants have moved thither, new States have been established, new cities built, and vast fields reduced to cultivation, where the Indian and the buffalo roamed freely eight years ago. Indian hostilities and the protection of the now extended frontier, plains, and mountain settlements, have required a large and expensive military force in that quarter. Notwithstanding all these things, the Republican party has paid $250,000,000 of the public debt; has taken off $180,000,000 of the annual tax; has preserved the peace conquered in the war; has raised the national credit as high as it was in 1861, when Buchanan went out of office, and has reduced the annual and ordinary expenses of the government to $106,000,000, against $80,000,000 of the days of Democracy and Buchanan.

These are facts—these are results which the Republican party have to show, and results, every one of which have been attained in spite and defiance of the Democratic party. For a complete elucidation of the whole subject, we commend our readers to a careful perusal of Mr. Blaine's speech, delivered on the 1st of July, in the House of Representatives, on the Appropriation bills.

TAXATION VS. REPUDIATION.

When the principles of the English income tax were under discussion, a question arose as to the propriety of excepting consols altogether. It was decided that the native holder should be taxed, not as a creditor, but as the possessor of a certain income, which the State had the same right to appropriate as if it had been derived from private investments. "The general principle was determined to be," says the (London) *Saturday Review*, "not that holders of stock should not be taxable at all, but that no special impost should be levied on their dividends which was not also levied on every other kind of income." The foreign holders of the public funds being few, and the difficulty being great of making a discrimination between them and native holders without the risk of evasion by fraudulent transfers, the tax was levied upon all the stock, by whomsoever held; but English journals now lament that "even a technical relaxation of the strict code of national morality in financial matters should have been countenanced."

Italy has followed the precedent thus set, by imposing an income tax upon her securities, by whomsoever held; but, as her loans have been almost altogether raised in foreign markets, the effect of the law is very different. Its passage was urged, as affording a means of raising revenue from the creditor, who is not also a subject, and it is, therefore, regarded abroad as "*pro tanto* an act of repudiation." But Italy has the excuse of extreme poverty. She staggers under a heavy burden of debt, and is trying to lighten it by the imposition of severe internal taxes and by appeals to her creditors to submit to a reduction of interest in order to assist her in warding off utter bankruptcy. Her creditors are so glad to accept a composition of a bad debt upon these terms that her securities have but slightly depreciated.

Italy imposed no heavier tax upon coupons than upon other sources of income; but Austria went a step further when she levied an extra tax of from sixteen to twenty per cent upon her coupons, effecting this partly by a reduction of the nominal principal and partly by the substitution of a new issue, bearing a lower rate of interest, for the old one. The only plea urged in Europe in favor of this measure is the plea of necessity, strengthened by the promise of reform—a promise which the evident disposition of Austria to start on a new career guarantees.

And Spain, the by-word of nations, has gone still further in the downward path. She cancels her debt and forces her creditors to accept a fraction of the old obligations in new obligations; but "though she still shows her face in the markets of the world, she has to pay a penalty for her misdeeds far heavier than the burden which honest poverty would have imposed upon her."

Our present income tax is upon the principle of making all our citizens bear their fair share of the burden of taxation, and it puts the income from bonds upon the same footing with that from other sources. The imposition of an additional tax of ten per cent upon coupons would be manifestly unjust, for it would make native holders pay three times as much upon their incomes from this source, and foreign holders twice as much, as is paid upon income derived from other sources. It would be taking a step beyond that for which bankrupt Italy finds it necessary to apologize, and would be going as far as the bankrupt Government of Austria has gone. Spain alone would, if such a law were to be passed, have distanced us in the race towards repudiation. And if the Pendleton policy prevails, we shall be abreast of her. But every step the United States takes, whether upward or downward, will afford a fresh proof that national, like individual, honesty, has a remunerative value in the market.

ARKANSAS A STATE.

The very day that General McDowell, commanding the Fourth Military District, received official information of the admission of Arkansas to representation in Congress, he issued an order announcing the establishment of civil law in that State, the text of which we publish in another column. General McDowell declares that so much of the Reconstruction Acts as provides for the military government of the rebel States has become inoperative as to Arkansas; and directs the military authorities to turn over "everything concerning its civil affairs to the duly elected officers of the State." Arkansas is thus fully restored to her practical relations with the nation and with the other States. Henceforward she will have an equal voice with Illinois in the halls of Congress, and equal freedom in the management of her own affairs. The first to return of the "wayward sisters" who strayed from the family mansion, she is welcomed back to the enjoyment of all her former rights and privileges. She is the first to return, but in a few days all the other prodigals, except Mississippi, Virginia and Texas, will be home again.

The Democrats have always been noted for their ability to vote early and often. They were true to their historic character [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] enough to secure the nomination of Pendleton [illegible] must have found it up-hill work with the Belmont faction; the anti-repudiators might have replied to their advances that if Pendleton were elected and his policy carried out, the money paid for their votes would be worthless.

IRRELIGION IN EUROPE.

More than one recent traveller on the continent has marked the general decay, in all the Christian countries of Europe, of everything that can be called faith or spirituality. The letters of Rev. Dr. Bellows, the first volume of which has recently appeared, mention frequently and particularly this universal decline of religion. Dr. Bellows takes pains to state that it is not the ignorant or the vicious who cast off the bonds of faith, but "all classes—the most industrious, educated and respectable not excepted—seem to have discarded the religious view of life." He expresses the opinion that "for some time yet, perhaps a generation or two more, Christian faith and worship will probably be undergoing a natural decay on the continent."

One of the most thoughtful and well-informed of the English weeklies, the *Spectator*, takes a similar view of the religious situation in Europe, in an article on "The Religious Danger of the Continent." This journal assures us that irreligion, in the midst of Protestant communities, takes the form of universal and absolute indifference to the supernatural, almost suggesting innate incapacity for spiritual experience. But, in Catholic communities, irreligion is a fanaticism as fierce and as propagandist as that of any creed has ever been. Catholicism and its ministers are hated with a ferocity which recalls the French revolution. Materialism is made "a sacred cause." The most eminent of French critics, Sainte Beuve, not long since declared that faith is dead with men of intelligence, and more recently he defended materialism in the French Senate. It is said that the unbelievers are organizing in all directions, under an oath to dispense, under all circumstances, in life, in death, and after death, with the services of the Church. Not long ago a convention was held at Liege of students from all parts of the world, to proclaim the scorn of their class for all religious ideas. In Belgium, one of the strongholds of Catholicism, the creed of all but those who belong to the Church, is materialism in its worst form. A riot there always includes an attack on priests or monasteries. Even the Catholic masses are easily turned against their own pastors, and at this moment, in one department of Belgium, the priests would be torn to pieces by their own flocks but for the protection of the military, in consequence of a suspected proposal to re-establish tithes. A majority of the Austrian Reichsrath have exultingly announced their adhesion to materialism, and their determination to compel the Church to give up all attempts to interfere in any way with human affairs.

Montalembert, one of the most eminent and most intelligent of living Catholics, declares his belief, says the *Spectator*, that "Paganism is winning, that the continent is on the eve of a burst of irreligion, or hatred to religion, such as even the revolution did not produce, in which all institutions claiming to be divine will be overthrown, and men commence the organization of a new and secularist world." So terrified are many thoughtful men, that Protestants, like Guizot, believe Catholicism alone can survive, and even some Catholics are willing to strengthen themselves by toleration of Renan's sentimental Unitarianism, as a defence against scoffing and bitter skepticism. The controlling elements of Catholicism, however, are impelled by terror for the faith to adopt a persecuting spirit towards even the intellectual and liberal of their own communion. And in view of this decidedly bad tone of ecclesiastical rule, and indeed of all special defences of the old creeds, the *Spectator* admits "a growing doubt whether Montalembert is not in the right, whether, if Rome does not change her policy, Europe may not see an explosion of irreligion, or fanatical hatred to religion of every kind, true and false alike, which will make the last quarter of this century the darkest through which modern man has passed."

The Japanese Empire is not restored to tranquillity by the suppression of the Tycoon. Twelve of the most powerful of the princes have united against the victorious forces of the Mikado. Whether they mean to restore the Tycoon, or mean to set up a new representative of their power as a check to the power of the Mikado, our information does not enable us to judge. But it is evident that a combination such as our despatches report may indefinitely prolong the civil war into which the empire is plunged. Japan, with a territory about equal to the combined areas of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, has a population of 60,000,000—nearly twenty times the population of the three States named. Twelve of the chief nobles, therefore, may represent a confederacy as strong, relatively, to the rest of Japan, as the States lately in rebellion here. Some of these nobles have lately added formidable iron-clads to their navies, while the Mikado will, undoubtedly, come into possession of the almost invulnerable Stonewall. The chances are, therefore, that Japan may be afflicted by a considerable civil war.

The facts in regard to the grant of lands in the Yo Semite Valley to actual settlers, as stated in the letter of Mr. Julian, which we publish in another column, give quite another aspect to the matter than that which the public had accepted as the true one. The comments which the bill has provoked, however, are not to be regretted, as they indicate unmistakably a popular feeling which will never permit the despoiling one of the grandest natural features of the world. It will be understood henceforth that the grand and gigantic old trees which it has taken the undisturbed centuries to grow are to be held always sacred from the ruthless hand of man.

Sinking His Own Shirt.

General Frank Blair's recent letter, in which he asks the Democratic nomination for President, is so utterly destructive of whatever remote chance he may have had, that it reminds us of an incident related of the boyhood of that distinguished blunderer.

The Blairs were raised in Washington City, and the boys then, as ever since, had exalted ideas of the consequence of the "Blair family." They were big, strapping fellows, and smaller chaps always avoided them for the wantonness with which they imposed on those too weak to defend themselves.

Thirty or thirty five years ago, the canal which now serves Washington City as a sewer was not the mud hole it has become of late years. It was a favorite bathing-place for boys, particularly the smaller ones, who did not venture to go to the river. On one of these occasions, when Frank and one or two other of the Blairs were present, a little fellow in advance of the others picked up a shirt from the pile of clothing and began to dress. As the boy was a very little one the opportunity to show the power of a Blair was too good to be lost; Frank snatched the shirt from the child and threw it overboard. The outcry at so mean an act, he answered with laughter, for his big brothers stood by him. The shirt not sinking so fast as he wished, he threw chunks of mud and stones upon it, until the over-freighted garment went down. Frank laughed long and loud; the little boy cried; whereupon Frank, as a punishment for not accepting as an honor the notice taken of the garment by the Blairs, threw additional weights upon the already sunken shirt, which would now almost need a dredging machine to recover it.

By this time all except the Blairs had dressed themselves and the pile of unclaimed clothes was reduced to those belonging to them and the lad selected as a victim. The Blairs had enjoyed their pastime, dancing in aboriginal costume; but turned now to their own clothes. One of their shirts was missing. The supposed victim had found his own garment and escaped to a safe distance. Terrible was the profanity and wild the wrath when the truth became apparent that Frank Blair had thrown his own shirt overboard and had sunk it irrecoverably!

Frank Blair has attempted statesmanship and generalship, and a variety of other things, but, with a characteristic disregard of the rights of others, and reckless temper to gain his own ends, he usually winds up by sinking his own shirt. His recent letter declaring that the Democracy wants no President except one who will declare the laws of Congress unconstitutional, and who will [illegible] [illegible]

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alone as the American Congress. He wants a President who will promptly seize the Republican vagabonds in Congress and in the Southern State governments, and throw them overboard, and who, if they do not sink fast enough, will load them until they are assured to perdition. He and his brother Montgomery hoped that by imitating Brick Pomeroy and Dean they would excite an enthusiasm in which the greenbacks of Pendleton, the bonds of Seymour, the military record of Hancock would be forgotten, and Frank hailed as the new leader of a new rebellion. But the letter has been received with contempt, either as the ravings of a knavish, or the vagary of a drunken man. The little boy whose shirt he sunk in the Washington Canal is a delegate to the Tammany Convention, and he, at least, will recall the incident we have related, and laugh at General Blair's blundering persistency in sinking the wrong shirt.

Notices of New Books.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONTIER. Written During a Period of Thirty Years' Service in the Army of the United States. By Major General GEORGE A. MCCALL. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1868. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

These letters cover the period from 1822 to 1853. In the outset the writer is Lieutenant McCall, on duty near Pensacola. At the close he is Colonel in the Regular Army and Inspector General. During this long term of army life there was, of course, opportunity for a cultivated man to observe many things of great interest, the contemporary record of which could not fail to be valuable. The earliest letters of the young Lieutenant at once enlist the reader. They are not only well written, but they contain most entertaining sketches of the life of Florida at that period, and of many curious matters which came under the eye of the young officer. The progress of the book carries the reader into the Seminole war and the Mexican war, and through a variety of scenes in different parts of the country, and all the time in the company of an instructive and entertaining companion. We can heartily commend it for popular reading.

A CONSTITUTIONAL VIEW OF THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES: ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, CONDUCT AND RESULTS. Presented in a Series of Colloquies at Liberty Hall. By ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Stephens, "with all the earnestness of his nature," dedicates this work, "most solemnly and sacredly," to "all true friends of the Union under the Constitution of the United States, throughout their entire limits, without regard to present or past party associations; and to all true friends of constitutional liberty, the world over, now and forever, especially to all, everywhere, who may, now or hereafter, look to the federative system, between neighboring free democratic States, as the surest means of saving mankind from ultimate universal monarchical rule." This is in the tone of a writer who is in no manner of doubt that mankind have but to inspect his labors to be everlastingly indebted to him. The sincerity, good temper and earnestness of Mr. Stephens, in the present work, are certainly virtues to be held in remembrance. But these admirable qualities of the man are inadequate to excuse superficial political speculation, intensely strong prejudice and groundless assumption, and hasty composition, in a work commended to the ages of mankind. The chief value of the volume before us lies in its groupings of testimonies from the history of the formation and interpretation of the constitution. It is by no means a work, in this particular, of any pains or research; it is, in fact, a very hasty and crude compilation; but it furnishes ample material for the complete refutation of the theory advanced by Mr. Stephens. This theory, the doctrine that the Union is not a government but a treaty, is manifestly held by Mr. Stephens in a most inconsequent and arbitrary way. He seems never to have asked himself the question, or to have heard it asked, whether the several peoples of the States did not coalesce into the one people of a nation when they adopted the constitution as a fundamental law for each and all, and erected on it a Supreme General Government, with Supreme Legislature, Judiciary, and Executive. That he has not done this seems to have been due to a fear which amounts to a mania, lest a Supreme Government of the whole people should become a despotism. If Mr. Stephens had more carefully analyzed his thoughts and motives, he would tell us candidly that his only objection to a Supreme General Government, based on the will of the united people of all the States, is the difficulty of fostering under such a government anything reprehended by the moral conviction of the majority. Before Mr. Stephens proceeds with his work, we trust he will apply his undoubted honesty and ability to a candid appreciation of the situation as it is. We are treated to an occasional most doleful groan in the present volume, on the score of the existence of a nation where the Confederate philosopher would have "a bare League." There is no reason for this profound melancholy, except the irrepressible hostility of the nation to what Mr. Stephens designates as "slavery so-called." Let Mr. Stephens, therefore, devote himself to the task of showing that free government, human rights, and the like, are destined to extinction because "slavery so-called" is dead, or else let him send forth no more of these doleful vaticinations and awful groans from Liberty Hall.

EXPLORATION OF THE NILE TRIBUTARIES OF ABYSSINIA: THE SOURCES, SUPPLY, AND OVERFLOW OF THE NILE; THE COUNTRY, PEOPLE, CUSTOMS, &c., with many highly-interesting adventures of the author among Elephants, &c., &c. With Illustrations. By SIR S. W. BAKER. Hartford: O. D. Case & Co., and 151 Madison street, Chicago. 1868.

In a former work, "The Albert N'yanza Great Basin of the Nile," Baker gave an account of the equatorial lakes from which the Nile derives its source. It has been discovered, however, that these never-failing reservoirs of this marvellous river, which gather the ten months' rainfall of the equator, and pour it out in a steady stream across thirty degrees of the burning desert, do not supply that annual flood and immense inundation to which the fertility of Egypt is due. The annual inundation, which occurs suddenly about the 20th of June, is wholly due to Abyssinian rains, and to the vast torrents which these rains make in two branches of the Nile, the Atbara and the Blue Nile. These branches of the main stream are reduced almost to nothing during the dry months; in fact, the Atbara becomes perfectly dry. Immediately upon the fall of the summer rains in the Abyssinian mountains, they become magnificent torrents, rushing with great violence and swiftness to the Nile, and at once causing the famous inundation. The mud brought down by the flood comes from the Atbara chiefly, so that to it, and not to the Nile, is due the fertility and wealth of Egypt.

In the present work we have a record of twelve months' exploration of the rivers of Abyssinia tributary to the Nile. The facts which we have related show that a remarkable interest must attach to this record, apart from the descriptions, incidents, &c., which fill a large part of it. These latter are of themselves ample to make a very readable book. The wild scenery, the constant adventures among African wild beasts, and the customs, notions and religion of the people, are topics which will attract the reader from page to page, and chapter to chapter, until he will find himself at the end wholly unprepared to lay down the book. The circumstance that the civilization of Abyssinia is either Mahomedan or Christian, and not less than this our recent interest in the country from the English expedition against Theodore, will draw public attention to this work. Numerous illustrations, and two good maps, enable the reader to comprehend more clearly the narrative. We could wish that the volume had been more compact. Otherwise it is well made. This is a book which every intelligent man should contrive to read.

HISTORY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES OF THE THIRTY-NINTH AND FORTIETH CONGRESSES, 1865–1868. By HENRY WILSON. Hartford Publishing Company. J. A. Stoddard, Chicago. 1868.

This is one of the most useful volumes for general circulation which the political conflicts of the time, and the demand for popular information on the subject, have called forth. It is a succinct and candid, and withal a most readable, account of the great points of the policy Congress has succeeded in establishing. Even those who have read with care the newspapers of the day and taken note of every change, will be surprised to see to what an extent the National Legislature has cleared away the relics of the old state of things, and secured to the country for all future time an honest application of our fundamental law of equal justice. Every citizen of the country who is capable of thoughtful consideration should study this volume, to make himself master of the situation, as it is. No better or more authoritative recital could be given than this which Senator Wilson has penned. If the honorable Senator can command now, as easily as a short time since, an impartial pen—and we trust he can—he would confer a public favor by preparing a supplementary volume next fall, to give the history of impeachment, and of the great political campaign upon which we are about entering. The publishers have made the present volume at once substantial and elegant, as pleasant a book to the eye, and as serviceable in the hand, as any we have seen for a long time.

THE LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT, General of the Armies of the United States. By CHARLES A. DANA and J. H. WILSON. Gurdon Bill & Co., Springfield, Mass.: Charles Bill, Chicago. 1868.

We judge this to be as good a popular life of Grant as has yet been published. It is the work of practiced and well-informed writers. It breathes throughout the warmest admiration for General Grant and dwells [illegible] [illegible]

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to venture; but we are bound to presume that Mr. Dana and General Wilson have had full opportunities to obtain correct information, and have not failed in this important part of their duty to the public. Their work is sufficiently full for popular use, even among thoughtful readers who do not want a mere sketch, and it is composed in a clear and attractive style. It will be found an eminently readable book. Four single-page military maps add materially to its value. The publishers have shown excellent judgment in making up the volume so as to give a clear yet compact page, good paper, strong binding, and a size not too large for easy handling. We commend their example to other publishers, especially to publishers of subscription books, who too commonly contrive to make an unwieldy volume in order that they may ask an abominable price.

STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN. A Novel. By MRS. EDWARDS. Elegantly illustrated. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1868.

This excellent reprint of a popular novel, by one of the best English caterers to the universal taste for fiction, should find a cordial welcome with a host of readers. We attempt no criticism, except to say that this belongs to the more wholesome and useful class of novels, and yet is among the most entertaining of recent works of fiction. It is handsomely printed and bound, and may be had also in paper covers.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. By WILLIAM H. BARNES, A. M. With portraits. New York: Harper Brothers. 1868.

The political student will find in this volume an invaluable guide to the critical period of our Congressional history, the period in which reconstruction upon a basis of equal justice received the sanction of national law. The passage of the Civil Rights bill, the discussion and elaboration of amendments to the constitution, and final adoption of one as important as any ever made, and other events of the greatest significance, are included in the history of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The report of Mr. Barnes is sufficiently full to present a clear view of the topics embraced in his work. It gives the record of Senators and Representatives, and the text of measures which have become law, and is thus a useful and indispensable authority to which politicians, writers and others will have frequent occasion to refer. Not too full for popular reading, the work ought to secure an extensive circulation. The action of the Thirty-ninth Congress demonstrated that the people are sovereign under our constitution of government. It behooves the mass of citizens, therefore, to give particular attention to the history of national legislation and keep themselves informed on all our political affairs. We urge, especially upon our young men, a careful study of such works as Mr. Barnes' History of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC CONSIDERED FROM A CHRISTIAN STANDPOINT. By JESSE T. PECK, D. D. Sold by subscription only. New York: Broughton & Wyman, No. 13 Bible House, 868.

The author of this volume is of opinion that "the time has come for the reconsideration of the history of the United States." Having made, therefore, "a prayerful scrutiny of events," he has composed a work which gives a brief and rather superficial sketch of affairs, along with suggestions of piety drawn from the author's experience as a Methodist preacher. For the secular history of our country, and an account of government among us, the work is about as valuable as Peck's old sermons would be; but on the side of piety, and for a history of the government of the Deity manifested in our history, we have in this huge volume of more than seven hundred pages at least a large and confident attempt to make "a new book of America." Dr. Peck is a sincere lover of liberty and a friend of religion, and ardently wishes to induce his countrymen to survey the history of the republic in a devout spirit. In this light we commend his work to ministers, church libraries, Christian associations, and to our readers generally.

Magazines.

Hours at Home for July is a number particularly worth looking at, as our readers will see when we mention that it contains articles by Dr. Bushnell, Dr. Philip Schaff, Dr. J. F. Hurst, President T. D. Woolsey, and Guizot, besides the current chapters of novels by Madame de Gasparin and the author of "The Heir of Radcliffe."

The July *Galaxy* has a discussion by W. A. Hammond, M. D., of The Brain and Spinal Cord; a paper on The Church of the Future; and a variety of miscellaneous articles and stories. Readers of the *Galaxy* cannot complain that its pages do not contain an ample quantity of reading matter. But we think it would be to the advantage of all concerned if a stricter regard for quality were had, and a portion of this abundance sifted out.

The *Riverside Magazine for Young People* comes out this month as beautiful as ever. It holds its own with its rivals, and deserves well of the young public.

The *Atlantic* maintains its standard, a good variety of fair popular articles. We always regret, when we take up a number of this excellent magazine, that the higher claims of literature and the popular demand are inconsistent. But so it is, and we must be content to take what the average public demands. The present number is in one respect an improvement—it contains more than the usual number of literary notices.

Personal.

Ole Bull made $12,000 on his late trip in this country.

Parepa is in trouble with Maguire. She wants to sing in concert a month longer before she commences opera, which Maguire won't accede to.

George William Curtis is said to be at work on a new novel.

Edmund About has become fat, and is disgusted with himself.

Jenkins says Mrs. General Grant's travelling costume is a suit of handsome black silk and ash-colored bonnet.

Hiram Powers is coming home in the fall.

Bismarck's physician says he cannot live.

Victor Emanuel is becoming profligate.

George Sand is writing a poem to her gray hairs.

News Items.

The Magic Macedonian Oil Company are giving concerts at Titusville.

The Siamese Twins are going to France to see if surgical skill cannot sever them.

Virginia cannot pay its July interest on the State debt before next January.

There were 411 murders in Texas during the year 1867.

A firm in Westfield, Mass., has received an order from China for 4,000 cans of condensed milk.

Rev. A. S. Shaffer, of West Deer Township, Pa., was killed by lightning on Tuesday last.

The Swedish Parliament has decided to contract a loan of six millions of dollars to complete the railways now in progress in that country.

Two missionaries recently attempted to convert the editor of the *Jewish Messenger* without effect.

A Havana letter of June 23 gives an account of the assassination of Mr. Partagas, the well-known cigar manufacturer.

A proposal has been made in Ireland to abolish Sunday work in newspaper offices.

The celebration of Dominion Day in Nova Scotia was a complete failure. The people are determined upon repeal.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has issued a notice to the occupants and possessors of her property in New Orleans, that no one is now or ever has been authorized to settle or compromise any claim or debt due her, or any suit in court.

They have had regular summer heat all this spring in Iceland.

Connecticut has abolished its rate bill, so that poor children can now be educated in the public schools.

Major John W. Young, Road Commissioner for the Pittsburgh Third District, has disappeared.

Steel combs are coming into use.

Worcester, Mass., is to have a new theatre, in rear of the Bay State House.

The city of Mexico is to be lit with gas.

American dime pieces are the only silver coinage in Cuba.

An American is engaged in the bull-fighting business in Havana.

At New York on the 2d inst., Thos. E. Carey, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Archibald G. King, of No. 54 William street, called at the Sub-Treasury to procure $43,000 in five-twenty United States bonds of the issue of 1868, which he was to receive in exchange for seven-thirty bonds of the same denomination. The bonds were lying in front of the Sub-Treasury Clerk, and, Mr. King contends, had not been taken possession of by his clerk, when, while the attention of the two clerks was temporarily diverted, some adroit thief managed to abstract the bonds from the counter and walk off with them without being detected. The matter will probably be the subject of a civil suit between Mr. King and the government, as he contends that the bonds had never been in the possession of his clerk, and that therefore the government is responsible for the loss.

A letter from Centralia (Ill.), dated the 4th, says: "Wheat is considerably injured by the rust, and there will be a short crop in many sections. Potato bugs have made their appearance."

There is not a public hydrant in Boston, except on the Common.

The detective police of New York report that the city is overflowing with thieves and ruffians.

The North German Parliament has liberated all prisoners for debt.

There have been forty-four vessels built at the Charlestown Navy Yard since April, 1861.

A silver basket filled with specie was a gift at an up-town wedding in New York the other day.

The Toronto *Globe* is not satisfied with the first year of the Dominion.

English sporting papers are mourning over the decadence of the P. R.

The Governor of New Hampshire has vetoed the bill repealing the usury laws in the State.

A soda fountain has been introduced for the first time in Naples.

A large bank of pale-red coral has been discovered off the coast of Algiers.

Irish emigrants in the United States remitted [illegible] to their friends in the old country during 1867.

A [illegible] length has been built [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

How the Democrats Carried the Election.

Outrages on the Freedmen.

The Central Democratic Committee and the Ku-Klux Klan.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., July 3.

Although the election is over and the excitement in a measure subsided, the rebels are still thirsting for blood. Only yesterday a man arrived here on foot from near Water Valley, a small town in Yalabusha County, about fifty miles distant. He was driven from his home by the Ku-Klux Klan for having voted the Radical ticket. He is an old man who, having worked all his life for his master, is driven from his home for being a Union man. Having labored hard this summer, he had a fine crop growing which he will probably lose. Surely if there is justice in Heaven, such outrages will not go unpunished.

At the same place two men were whipped, one of whom will probably die from injuries received. Their only crime was loyalty to the government.

Mr. Philips, a school teacher and pastor of a church at Oxford, Lafayette County, was here yesterday. His life is threatened because he wrote a letter to the Jackson *Pilot*, exposing the outrages committed by the rebels in that county. He says that when the election began, the freedmen were told if they could not vote the Democratic ticket they must not vote with the Radicals for by so doing they would make themselves enemies of their former friends, their masters. Succeeding in intimidating them so far that they were afraid to vote the Radical ticket, they next tell them they must vote the Democratic ticket or they would be considered enemies anyhow. Meantime a dozen or so were arrested under the frivolous excuse of their not giving their names exactly as registered, and the colored men were so frightened that they voted the Democratic ticket in a body. After having thus voted many of them complained that they did so against their will; but the rebel Democracy quietly informed them that such talk would not be allowed.

The rebels of Lafayette County seem to be under the impression that the good old times of "walloping niggers" have returned. They boldly declare that "the so called constitution shall not be the constitution of this State, though it should be voted for by a majority of the voters of the State."

I send you the above well-authenticated facts in regard to outrages in Lafayette County as an indication of the conduct of the rebels all over the State. In many places there were not so much violence and intimidation used; in many others a great deal more. Down on the Yazoo they shot a negro, cut his throat, and, tying his hands behind him, threw him into the river.

The Commissioners of Election, in every county, were insulted in every possible manner, without being subjected to open violence; and, if they dared reply, pistols and knives were in sight in an instant.

Truly, it has been a reign of terror all over the State. People of the North will scarcely realize the extent and fiendish character of rebel violence.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The loyal people of this State charge the "Democratic Central Committee," the rebel stump orators and editors of this State with a deliberate and premeditated attempt to prevent a fair election.

Some time ago the "Central Committee" issued a circular to the freedmen, telling them that, by joining the Loyal League, they rendered themselves liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of a thousand dollars. They declared (what they knew was false, if they knew anything about it,) that the object of the Loyal League was to compel men to vote the Radical ticket.

In addition to this meanness they tried to produce the impression among the freedmen that the Democratic party was in favor of impartial suffrage.

To understand more fully the audacious impudence of the charge against the Loyal League and their threat of fines and imprisonment, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Ku-Klux Klan is organized in every county in the State and that its object is violence and assassination.

They ended their "address" with a threat that if they (the Freedmen) voted the Radical ticket they would never in the future get any employment.

This document, and others of like character, served both as a threat to the Freedmen and a firebrand among the K. K.'s, infuriating them and rendering a fair election impossible in this State. The result has been that the election just past has no parallel for outrageous violence in the history of our country.

The Democratic-Rebel party has disgraced itself and the State of Mississippi. Mexico has now a rival in lawless violence and bloody riots.

Democratic gentlemen of Mississippi, how do you like your record? Does the blood of Union men, dripping from your skirts, trouble your conscience? It would be a wonder if it did. But you have sold yourself to your master very cheap. After all your labor in getting up riots, Mississippi will be reconstructed and your foul deeds avenged.

OBSERVER.

The Yo Semite Valley Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to sundry newspaper articles strongly condemning the Yo Semite Valley bill before the Senate, and abounding in the most remarkable mis-statements and misrepresentations both of the facts and the law of the case. Having reported the bill from the House Committee on Public Lands, which unanimously agreed to it, and had before them all the facts necessary to a just conclusion, I desire to state the case truly to all whom it may concern; and I shall have no occasion, therefore, to deal in random assertions, or the volunteer statements of interested parties.

Long years before the act of Congress of 1864 granted the beautiful valley to the State of California as a perpetual reservation, two pre-emptors, Hutchings and Lamon, had settled upon it, built their cabins, established their homesteads, and expended upon them thousands of dollars in improvements. They were bold pioneers, attracted by the rare beauty of the place, who for years resolutely faced all the dangers and privations incident to a life remote from society and civilization, in order to secure for themselves a habitation in a region at once so grand and so delightful. The valley proper contains nearly four thousand five hundred acres, instead of eleven hundred as has been asserted, and these men claim, as pre-emptors under the laws of Congress, only one hundred and sixty acres each. At the date of the grant to California Congress knew nothing of the claims of these settlers, or they would have excepted them. If any man in either house of Congress, was aware of any such claims, he carefully kept his knowledge a secret; and the purpose of the bill before the Senate, which has already passed the House without opposition, is to restore these settlers to their rights under the laws of Congress. Should the Senate refuse to pass the bill, it will only drive them to litigate their rights in the Federal courts, which will undoubtedly rule, as they have uniformly done, that the claim of a pre-emptor on the public lands is a vested inchoate right, which he himself may forfeit by failing to go forward in complying with conditions of title, but which no other power, not even that of Congress, can rightfully divest. Were it otherwise, every settler under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws of the United States would be a mere tenant at will, and the official announcement of such a principle would kindle a fire throughout our great frontier that might not be very easy to quench. Our pioneer settlers are the real heroes of our time. They are fighting a hard battle, whether with savages and wild beasts, or railroad corporations, or Indian thieves; and I would not sacrifice a principle vital to their welfare and usefulness even to preserve the marvellous beauty of the Yo Semite. But no such alternative is presented. These settlers are honorable and worthy men, and will do nothing to harm the Valley. One of them (Hutchings) is well and most favorably known in California, and has done more to attract attention to this wonderful valley than any other man living or dead. He is a man of culture and taste, perfectly in love with his home and its surroundings, and will be the tender guardian, and not the spoiler, of its objects of beauty and splendor which feast the eye in his chosen abode. Every man who knows him will admit this. To call such men "mercenary squatters," and invoke against them the intervention of Congress, is to insult the grand army of pioneers who are filling our distant borders, and laying the foundations of new commonwealths. To heap reproach upon them for refusing to abandon their homes, and accept instead a compensation in money, is to forget that they have a *right* to their homes, quite as sacred as the right which secures to us our homes in the older States. The faith of the nation is solemnly plighted to them through the laws of Congress, which invited them to settle on its public domain, and promised them a title on conditions with which they have complied; and the bill before the Senate simply recognizes this principle. Will the press of the country, after these facts are understood, still ask Congress to dishonor itself, at the behest of partisans [illegible], to give the lie [illegible] down a liar to its own citizens, a repudiator of its own contracts? California, with singular emphasis and unanimity, has restored these settlers to their rights, subject to the ratification of Congress, and she now righteously asks this in behalf of men who are at once her citizens, and citizens of the United States. Very respectfully,

GEO. W. JULIAN.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1868.

The Fourth at Ottawa.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, that place which enjoys, such an abundant water scenery, being on the fork of the Fox and Illinois Rivers, decided to have an "old-fashioned celebration." The advertisement promised a great time; so early, and all the morning, teams came pouring in from the surrounding [illegible]

A notice, from the Mayor, posted about town, informing all that the police would be charged for firing any crackers, squib, pistol, gun, within certain limits of the city, caused a most noticeable silence to prevail, to enable the usual early hours of the day, according to [illegible] [illegible]

Despite the scorching rays of the sun, about 11 o'clock the procession formed, consisting of [illegible] officers, one of the fire companies in uniform, the [illegible] [illegible] the G. A. R. and ladies and children from the country [illegible] where a goodly number was awaiting them. At the conclusion of the [illegible] called to the platform the band played [illegible] the Chair. After prayer and reading of the Declaration of Independence, the orator of the day, Rev. J. A. [illegible], who delivered an interesting address on the theme of the republic, giving [illegible] [illegible]

sented to the G. A. R. of LaSalle County, for safe keeping, the old flag [illegible] [illegible]. The procession [illegible] very appropriate [illegible] [illegible] the day concluded [illegible] [illegible] of the three days' [illegible] for the annual [illegible] of female [illegible]

In the evening a large audience was present for the display of fireworks, [illegible] ever seen, the clouds began to darken and the wind to blow, promising a general shower; but its tardiness in coming hastened the managers, and the display commenced, but had proceeded but little way when the clouds began discharging their contents which brought the show to an abrupt termination and sent the visitors to the hotel and Turn Hall, where a general promenade was indulged in.

About 11 o'clock the clouds cleared away, and the moon coming out in the fulness of her loveliness, offered the couples a pleasant time for their ride home.

Ottawa is manifesting her enterprise in a new hotel, not yet christened, which is a commodious four-story and basement, brick and stone building, neatly finished, and furnished with all modern improvements, a first class house in every respect and destined to supply a want.

From general indications, and the vote of Grant and Colfax badges notwithstanding the late Copperhead Soldiers' Convention which met here, La Salle County is to make her voice heard in the cause of liberty at the fall election.

HAZELNUT.

ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADA.

The First Railway Passenger Train from Sacramento Over the Mountains.

"Altamonte," the well-known correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, contributes the following description of the trip from San Francisco to Washoe, and the passage of the first passenger train over the Sierra Nevada, to the columns of the *Alta California*:

"Desiring to be among the first to cross the Sierra Nevada by through train, the writer left San Francisco at 4 p. m. Wednesday, June 17, by the C. S. N. Co.'s elegant steamer Yo Semite, in company with several friends, bound for Silver Land. The fog was driving in through the Golden Gate, and the summer winds were blowing sharp and chill, as the steamer passed Alcatraz and headed up the bay. Going through the bay of San Pablo the temperature began to moderate very perceptibly, and passengers commenced to come out from behind the shelter of the cabin to enjoy the fine evening on deck. The hills of Contra Costa were already sere and dun, the grain having been generally cut, and the wild oats, where not cut for hay, standing ripe and yellow in the unfenced fields as far as the eye could reach. Night veiled the landscape before we reached Rio Vista, and those who had the good fortune to have secured berths sought them, and settled down for the night. It was long past midnight when the heavily laden steamer reached Sacramento and tied up at the landing.

SACRAMENTO.

The cars do not leave Sacramento until 6½ o'clock a. m., and we heartily enjoyed a walk of a couple of hours around the shady streets of the Capital City. The morning was warm and still, and the summer air laden with the fragrance of a thousand richly blooming flowers. Oleanders grown in the open air into trees of considerable size, and covered with brilliant scarlet blossoms; roses of every hue—yellow, white, and every shade of red growing in magnificent profusion in every door-yard, and covering half the houses in many cases—great climbing fuchsias and every variety of smaller flowers meet the eye, turn which way you might. There is a quiet, semi-tropical aspect to the whole place at this time, and the air feels more like that of New Orleans in June, than that of San Francisco at any season of the year. Very beautiful are many of the quiet homes of Sacramento, and very hard have their owners had to struggle for them, as the huge levees running all around the city, the streets raised high above their natural level by filling in and paving with the clean, noiseless Nicolson at a heavy cost, readily attest. The dome of the State Capitol is beginning to rise above the city so as to form a noticeable landmark, visible for a long distance. There is much of an air of business about the streets, not observable a few years since, and though evidently not increasing in population rapidly, the town, as a whole, has a more thrifty appearance than it was used to present. But the whistle sounds, and we are off.

A ROSS THE VALLEY.

The train moves out of the town of Sacramento, across "the Slough," past the unfinished round house and immense machine shops of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in which an army of workmen will be employed at no distant day—up the valley, along the northern outskirts of the rambling town, and then by a long bridge across the American River. As we emerge from the trees and shrubbery along the American, into the open plain which stretches away to the eastward towards the foot-hills, the mighty Sierra Nevada looms up, like a gigantic cloud-bank, against the eastern horizon. The mountains, for a long way upward from their base, are enveloped in a dim, blue haze, which contrasts beautifully with the snow-fields on their summits, flashing against the blue sky and lighted up by the glory of the summer morning sun. One distant peak sparkles like an iceberg, with all the hues of the opal; another is tinged with delicate pink like the inner surface of a sea-shell; and a third is of a pure brilliant white, like frosted silver. The country at one point is open and treeless, like a western prairie, and at another dotted with wide-spreading trees, like the "oak openings" of Michigan; but the soil is poor, and a few herds of horses, and now and then the residence of some small ranchman or herder, are the only signs of life we see for miles and miles. The country is poor, uncultivated, and for the most part unfenced and uninhabited.

At the Junction, eighteen miles from Sacramento, a branch road leading towards Marysville takes away a portion of our passengers, and four miles further on we come to Rocklyn, where are the immense granite quarries from which an unlimited supply of building material for Sacramento and San Francisco is obtained, with simply the trouble of quarrying.

Now, we enter the foot-hills, and as we commence to ascend more rapidly the great mountain before us seem to sink down until we lose sight of them altogether, and we do not see the snow-fields again for a long time. The sun is shining down upon us from an unclouded sky, and the heat is such as to drive us all to the shady side of the cars. Luscious strawberries, ripe pears, cherries and other summer fruits, are brought through the cars for sale—everything around speaks of middle summer.

UP THE MOUNTAINS.

The engine blows and wheezes with short, sharp aspirations, and the feeling of weight as we lean back on the seat tells us that we are ascending a strong and increasing grade. Newcastle, Auburn—a pretty little village and somewhat active place—Clipper Gap, and New England Mills, all more or less important mining and trading posts, are passed, and at 9:50 a. m. we have ascended 2,448 feet, and reached Colfax, 54 miles from Sacramento, where stage roads from Grass Valley, Nevada and other rich mining towns, branch off. The town is built of slight materials, and does not look as if made for all time. Here we should meet and pass the down train from the Summit, but snow slides beyond the great Summit Tunnel, have delayed the train between that point and Reno, away down on the Truckee, beyond the Sierra, and after waiting a few minutes, just long enough to partake of a capital cup of coffee and a nice spring chicken on toast at the depot, we move on.

Soon after leaving Colfax the cars pass on a high embankment around Cape Horn, and nervous passengers begin to look around anxiously, peering, with evident trepidation down into the depths below. Around the edge of a canon the train whirls steadily along. A branch of the American River lying like a yellow ribbon hundreds on hundreds of feet below. Eight miles from Colfax we pass the mining camp of Secret Town, and look back into the valley from an elevation of 2,985 feet—something greater than that of Mount Tamalpais. Up, up, and onwards, ever climbing steadily skywards. Through the openings in the mountains we begin to see other mountains beyond, whose peaks are covered with snow; and the hot air of the valleys reaches us no longer, the breezes now being tempered by the snow fields above. The atmosphere is gloriously exhilarating and our spirits rise as our corporal substance ascends heavenwards.

At sixty-seven miles from Sacramento we look down upon the well nigh exhausted placers and town of Dutch Flat; flat enough the town appears at this time. Two miles further on we reach Alta, at an elevation of 3,625 feet above the sea, almost the height of the summit of Mount Diablo. Here we expected to, but did not, meet the descending train, which had been delayed by an accident on the other side of the summit, by which the cars between Reno and Coburn's, on Truckee, had been thrown off the track and smashed up, making it impossible for the passengers to reach the Summit by stage in time to connect with the regular train on the western side of the mountain. Here the roofs of the houses begin to pitch sharply after the style of Alpine cottages—an indication that the snows fall heavily here in winter. The mountain sides are covered with magnificent pines, which increase in size as we ascend to a point some distance above here.

The stream, far down at the bottom of a deeper canon, is now a saffron colored thread, and we cling to the side of the mountain as a swallow clings to a cliff. Snow now appears on the heights, but a little above us, and at intervals along the road, where there are deep cuts, long, sharp-roofed sheds of heavy timbers, to ward off the snow drifts, rise over the track. Passing Shady Run Station, we reach the first tunnel, 500 feet in length, 75 miles from Sacramento, and 4,500 feet above the sea. The mountains are growing more rugged, and the snow fields come down to a level with the road.

THE HEART OF THE SIERRA.

Still up, up; the trees grow smaller; cedars, tamaracks and firs take the place of the noble pines, and we no longer see the red earth of the gold-belt below. Gray granite rocks are growing plentier, and the small mountain peaks on either side of the road begin to show bald heads. We are in the Heart of the Sierra—a barren, dreary, desolate country. It is not at all like the Heart of the Andes—as Church paints it.

At Emigrant Gap, 84 miles above Sacramento, we meet the down train at last, and the road is open before us. Another tunnel, 300 feet in length. We pass Crystal Lake, and are at Cisco, a town of shanties, which was for a long time the terminus of the road.

We are 5,900 feet above the sea, and still ascending. The pines have almost entirely disappeared, and we pass through many long cuts blasted through the solid granite spurs of the mountains. We traverse continuous snow fields and immense drifts, through which the road has been cut with shovels for the passing of the trains. A few hours since we were among the flowers, ripe fruits, and singing birds of the valley, sweating under the summer sun;—now we are in the midst of dazzling snow fields, and the atmosphere and aspects of the scene are such as we might find in the mountains of New England on any fine winter's day. The streams which come down the sides of every precipice and dash in foamy torrents down every canon, are cold as ice from the melting snows. Chinamen are swarming all along the road. They have nearly finished their work in this vicinity and are packing up their traps preparatory to moving on over the Summit into the great interior basin of the continent. One hundred and two miles [illegible] we reach Summit Valley, and stand 6,800 feet above the level of the sea. Lofty Mount Stanford rises bodily from its base and places it on the summit of Mount Diablo and we could still look down by hundreds of feet on the double mountain height. The snow banks rise high above the roof of the cars, and we enter the great summit tunnel, 1,659 feet in length.

THE SUMMIT OF THE SIERRA.

We have scaled the great Sierra at last, and as plain as light can be written on the granite walls of the great tunnel before us. We are 7,042 feet above the sea. The air feels cold and damp, but not oppressive, and we experience no inconvenience from its rarefaction at this great elevation. The poet writes:

"But who ascends to mountain tops shall find,
The loftiest peaks most clad in clouds and snow,
* * * * *
Though far above the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head,
And thus reward the toils which to those summits led."

The ice and snow, and rocks, and white, fleecy, curling clouds, are all here, but there is not the shadow of a tempest; and if there was, why should he face it bareheaded? We will not stop to discuss that question, but merely ask it as we pass, and reserve the point for future discussion. The snow lies piled in immense banks above the tunnel, and rises in solid banks, with sheer precipitous sides, on either side of the track. A swarm of Chinamen are busy at the other end of the tunnel shovelling away the snow, which has come down in great slides, bringing with it huge granite rocks upon the track. The water pours down in torrents from numberless crevices and seams in the granite walls and roof of the long, dark, cavernous tunnel, but we struggle through on foot, and anxiously inquire after the prospect of getting the train across the mountain.

Two or three hours will clear the track. We wait with what patience we may, and at last at four o'clock the prolonged whistle of the good locomotive "Antelope," which has drawn us to the summit of the Sierra, is heard. "All aboard" shouts the conductor, George Wood, who has the honor of taking the first passenger train across the mountains, and the train moves slowly on. A halt for another slide; another start, another halt, and so on, slowly and carefully. The snow banks come down so close to the track that the eaves of the cars rake them on either side. It is the closest fit imaginable. Six more tunnels, ranging from 100 to 800 feet each in length, in many of which we see great masses of solid blue ice, hanging down from the wall like stalactites and stalagmites in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, are slowly passed through. We have descended 600 feet already, and, as we emerge from the last tunnel, the conductor exclaims: "By Heaven, we are over the mountains!" This is now road, finished this summer, and we shall have no more snow-slides. It is true, indeed, the mighty task is accomplished, after years of toil and the expenditure of millions of money. Words fail us to describe our sensations, so we will not attempt it.

DOWN THE EASTERN SLOPE.

And now the train with accelerated speed moves steadily downwards toward the Valley of the Truckee. The steam is shut off, the brakes put down, and, as the eagle sets his wings and floats noiselessly down, down, down, through the realms of air toward the earth from his eyrie among the clouds, we glide swiftly and smoothly down the acclivities of the mountains into the Great Basin of Nevada. Donner Lake, as lovely a sheet of water as is to be found on earth, lies far below us among the pine clad hills, its bosom unruffled by a breath of breeze, and as blue and calm as the heavens above it. The road winds around the precipitous mountain sides, almost encircling Donner Lake as it descends, and following around a long canon, making a circuit of seven miles to gain advance of no more than a quarter of a mile, we reach the outlet of the lake, a swift, rushing stream of blue, cold water. We have travelled 9½ miles and descended 783 feet since leaving the Summit.

Now we descend rapidly, on one of the most beautifully smooth and solid roads on the continent, into the romantic Valley of the Truckee, whose mountain torrents come rushing and roaring out of the mountains from the southwards, hidden in which lies the loveliest sheet of water on the earth, Lake Tahoe. The timber here is immense, and from the source the supplies for building the road for hundreds of miles eastward are to be drawn. Sawmills by the dozen, driven by the rushing river, line the banks of the stream for miles and miles, and the hills swarm with laborers of every nationality and hue—Europeans, Americans, Africans and Asiatics (the latter immensely preponderating in number)—engaged in cutting down and preparing the timber for the road.

As the first through passenger train sweeps down the eastern slope of the Sierra, John, comprehending fully the importance of the event, loses his natural appearance of stolidity and indifference, and welcomes with the swinging of his broad-brimmed hat and loud uncouth shouts, the iron horse and those he brings with him. Well may he shout! Millions of his countrymen looked for years on the barrier raised against the barbarian Tartar—a barrier over which he should never break; the Tartar wave broke over it, and inundated his land at a single surge. Nature erected between the East and West a barrier such as in other lands "divides countries and makes enemies of nations," and John with his patient toil, directed by American energy and backed by American capital, has broken it down at last, and opened over it the grandest highway yet created for the march of commerce and civilization around the globe.

The whistle sounds a long shrill scream, and the train arrives at Truckee Station—Coburn's—119 miles from Sacramento, and 5,860 feet above the sea. The portion of the trip between this point and Summit Valley had until this day—June 18th—been made by stages. As we pass we see the jaded stage horses looking wonderingly, and, as it seems to us, joyously, at the swift-speeding train; their weary toil through mountain snows and mud is over, and now the stagemen will pull down their stables and pack up their traps, the drivers will "fold their tents like the Arab," and horses and men will "as silently steal away," to be seen no more here forever. The Valley of the Truckee widens out little by little as we descend; the timber grows less abundant, the sage brush begins to make its appearance, and occasionally we see small patches of cultivated land. The grain on the western slope of the Sierra is already ripe and mostly harvested; here it is but a few inches above the ground. On one side, we saw summer, ripe and warm, and the harvest in all its rich abundance; on the Summit, winter's snows and ice; and on this side the first faint dawn of early spring. Passing through two more tunnels, and crossing and recrossing the exulting river, abounding river, as it leaps full of fierce, fresh mountain life and energy down toward the desert plains, we emerge at last into the open, treeless country of Nevada, with the snow-clad heights of the Washoe Mountains and the wondrous Silver Land before us. Just as the last faint light of day fades from the summit of the Sierra, the long, shrill, joyous shout of the locomotive announces our arrival at our journey's end, 19 miles from Virginia, and we find ourselves 154 miles from Sacramento, in Reno, a town of stores, hotels, saloons, gambling houses and livery stables, which has sprung up like magic within a month. The whole population, men, women and children, rush out to meet and welcome us. Thus ends the story of the trip of the first passenger train over the Sierra Nevada.

The Fourth at Clinton—A Soldiers' Monument Founded.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., July 4.

This has been a great day for DeWitt County. Over twelve thousand people, irrespective of party, assembled here to-day to celebrate the ninety-second anniversary of our national independence, and the laying of the corner-stone of a soldiers' monument. As early as 3 o'clock in the morning, our streets were filled and hundreds of teams had gone to the grove to secure places. Large delegations from Decatur and other places arrived on the morning trains. At 9 o'clock the procession, composed of troops under arms, and the various Masonic, Odd Fellows and Good Templar lodges of the county, with citizens on foot and in wagons, was formed by the Marshal and his assistants, and after marching through one or two of the principal streets proceeded to a large and beautiful grove adjoining the soldiers' Cemetery, where the vast multitude listened with an unusual degree of interest to the oration of the day, delivered by Judge Scott, of Bloomington, which was pronounced by everyone an able effort. After the address, a recess of one hour and a half was had, during which time the people assembled in family groups to partake of the bountiful repast which they had provided for the occasion. The Clinton and Wapello bands played alternately. Afterward addresses were made by Rev. H. C. McCook, Messrs. Palmer and Cottingham, at the close of which a large amount of money was subscribed to build the soldiers' monument. The crowd then repaired to the cemetery, where lie forty of the boys that laid down their lives for their country. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the monument was conducted by Miss Clara Needman, assisted by twelve little girls, all orphans of soldiers. The ceremony was well conducted, and reflected great credit upon all, and especially upon Miss Needman, who delivered the opening and closing addresses. While the stone was being lowered the Glee Club sang an appropriate piece, after which the Wapello band played a dirge.

The exercises of the day closed with a military display. Owing to the intense heat there was little else than a well-executed dress parade.

The crowd of people was variously estimated at from ten to fourteen thousand.

This has been a general outpouring of the people of our county. All parties were represented. They did not come to advance their party interests, but to celebrate our natal day, and pay respect to our dead soldiers, which was done in a way never to be forgotten. One noticeable fact is that among all the great crowd of people, and all day, not a drunken man was seen, nor a fight or a quarrel. There was no whiskey, but plenty of ice water on the grounds. There is not a whiskey shop in our [illegible].

ONE WHO ENJOYED THE DAY.

The 4th at Toulon—Oration by Rev. Mr. Higgins, of Galva.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
TOULON, Saturday Evening, July 4.

This has been one of the hottest days of the season, thermometer standing 100 in the shade. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, we have had one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in this county. It was estimated that not less than 7,000 or 8,000 persons were in the grove around the speakers' stand. The oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, of Galva, Ill. It was one of the finest specimens of historical knowledge, eloquence and logic combined to which we have ever listened.

The speaker said he would address the audience not as a Republican, not as a Democrat, but as an American citizen; not as a politician, but as a Christian minister. He insisted that human government was ordained of God, and recognized by him as specially [illegible] of [illegible] in governing the world; that every [illegible] people [illegible] for some specific purpose. After tracing the Hebrew, Grecian, Roman and other governments, and tracing the providence of God in their history, he said that the United States were raised up and designed to give civil and religious liberty to the world. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We hope the address will be published in pamphlet form and have a general circulation.

Unrequited love made a young fool in Newport, R. I., attempt to cut his throat the other day with a butcher's knife.

The leaders of the Pittsburgh *Evening Mail* [illegible] in a prison cell by its editor, who is [illegible]

There was a [illegible] at Pittsburgh on the Fourth, between two men [illegible] [illegible]

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

What the Republican Party has Done During Eight Years of War and Strife to Preserve the Union, Maintain the National Credit, and Pay the Debt without Excessive Taxation.

On the 1st of July, in the House Representatives, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in a speech on the Appropriation bill, said:

Mr. BLAINE. We have entered, Mr. Chairman, upon a new fiscal year, and the last appropriation bill to provide for its expenditures has been reported and is now before the House. The occasion seems a fit one for a brief survey of our financial situation and for a pertinent answer to the many misrepresentations so industriously set afloat in regard to governmental expenditures. A very labored attempt has been made throughout the country by certain parties and partisans to create the impression that the expenditures of this Congress are on a scale of heedless and reckless extravagance. I propose to show that such is not the fact, but that, on the contrary, the expenditures are made with far more regard to economy than distinguished the last Democratic administration that was in power in this country. The question is one of figures and not of argument, and hence I proceed at once to the figures.

It is important at the outset, to a clear understanding and clear comparison of government expenditures at the present time and the period immediately preceding the war, to distinguish between those expenditures which were the inevitable consequence of the rebellion, and therefore unavoidable, and those which may be to a certain extent controlled by the discretion and the fidelity of Congress. Of those expenditures which are the direct outgrowth of the rebellion, I count the interest on the war debt and the pensions and bounties to soldiers and sailors. These are expenditures which are not discretionary, but are imperatively demanded, unless the nation is prepared on the one hand to defraud its creditors, or on the other to turn its back on the brave men who risked everything that the republic might survive.

The annual interest on the public debt amounts to one hundred and twenty-nine million six hundred and seventy-eight thousand seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents. The pension-roll for the year will be thirty million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the bounties due and payable will require about thirty million dollars. These three items, which are not discretionary, amount to the large aggregate of nearly one hundred and ninety million dollars, well nigh two-thirds of our total outlay for the fiscal year upon which we have just entered. The fact that so large a proportion of our expenditure is the result of the war, and is unavoidable unless we repudiate our obligations to our public creditors and our heroic soldiers, cannot be too often repeated or too thoroughly impressed on the public mind; for it is idle to denounce these expenditures as extravagant unless we are prepared to withhold them; and whoever proposes to withhold them proposes thereby to put the nation at the same time under the doubly disgraceful stigma of repudiation and ingratitude. If the Democratic party choose to assume that position it is welcome to all the glory of it.

For the ordinary expenditures of government for the fiscal year which has just begun the appropriations are as follows:

Executive, legislative, judicial embracing all department salaries and expenses	$17,490,000.00
For the army	33,081,913.10
For the navy	17,490,000.00
West Point Military Academy	[illegible]
Consular and diplomatic services	1,366,434.00
Post Office Department	3,500,000.00
Indian Bureau, treaties, &c.	3,500,000.00
Rivers and harbors	4,700,000.00
Collecting the revenue	9,200,000.00
Sundry civil expenditures connected with the various departments	6,000,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses of all kinds, including cost of certain public buildings throughout the country, expenses of reconstruction, expense of closing up Freedmen's Bureau, &c.	9,000,000.00
Deficiencies of various kinds in the different appropriations	3,560,000.00
Making a total of	$106,818,447.10

I differ in some items from the recent statement of the Honorable Chairman of Ways and Means, for I think he included in the expenses of this year a deficiency of thirteen million dollars resulting from the Indian war of 1867, which amount was appropriated and spent last year, and has no proper connection whatever with the expenditures of the current fiscal year. And he also includes, incorrectly, I think, some twenty-four million appropriations overlapping from the year which has closed to the present. I say incorrectly, because this amount will be offset by a similar amount which overlaps from this year to the next, and thus the same amount going over each year, and this from necessity owing to the mode of disbursement. I have also made the amount for bounties ten millions less than the Chairman estimates, because a large proportion which he includes in this year will necessarily be paid in the ensuing year, when it is hoped the whole matter will be closed, the last soldier honorably paid off, and the Treasury relieved from further obligation in that direction.

Adding together these ordinary expenditures, as I have above, the sum total is found to be one hundred and six million eight hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and forty seven dollars. If Congress can be accused of extravagance, the accusation must be made good on these figures, or else abandoned, for these other expenditures, as I have already repeated lie without the pale of Congressional discretion or control. A clear estimate of the character of these expenditures may be gathered by comparing them with the outlays incurred under the last Democratic administration. For example, in 1857–58 the same class of expenses in Buchanan's administration were over seventy million dollars in gold, whereas the one hundred and six million eight hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars above named are in paper. It must be observed, moreover, that in 1857–58 the population of the country was under thirty millions, whereas to-day it is well nigh forty millions. Adding forty per cent premium on gold, to bring the expenditures of the last two eras to the same standard, and we find the outlays of Buchanan were at the rate of over ninety-eight millions in paper to-day. To this add one-third for increase of population, and we find the Buchanan expenditures, adjusted to the scale of to-day, would amount to one hundred and thirty million dollars for the same items that we are paying less than one hundred and seven millions. And in this calculation I have said nothing about the increased military and naval force of the present day, which adds immensely to the account in favor of present economy.

This calculation, stated in these general terms, is far more striking and suggestive when you come to examine details. The army, for instance, cost during the four years of Buchanan's administration, by the official statement of the Treasury Department which I hold in my hand, the large aggregate of $86,307,573.55, making an average of well nigh twenty-two millions each year in gold. And at that time the army consisted in all of nineteen regiments; so that each regiment cost considerably over a million each year in gold. The army at present contains sixty regiments, and yet the whole appropriation asked for by General Grant amounts to little more than thirty-three millions, a trifle more than half a million per regiment each year in paper. In other words, the army under the peace establishment of a Democratic administration immediately preceding the war cost per regiment largely more in gold than the army now costs per regiment in paper under the peace establishment as administered by General Grant. The same scale of expenditure indulged in under the administration of Buchanan would make our present army cost over seventy millions in gold, or a hundred millions in paper; and until the latter figure is exceeded the Democratic partisans of Buchanan can have no ground to charge that army expenses are extravagant. When we look at the actual amount spent for legitimate army expenses, we see good ground for the high compliment bestowed by President Johnson, when, a few months since, he publicly proclaimed "General Grant's judicious economy as the direct cause of saving many millions to the Treasury." With General Grant's election to the Presidency and the final pacification of the southern States, our army will at once be reduced and the expenditures of the War Department will be brought to a point so inconsiderable as no longer to be felt as a burden to the tax-payer.

The comparison in regard to naval expenditures at the two periods I have named are equally suggestive and striking. For the four years of Buchanan's administration the navy, by the official record, cost fifty-two million six hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-five cents—showing an average of more than thirteen millions per annum in gold coin. With a much larger navy, and with the disadvantage of paper money and high prices, our appropriations this year are a trifle under eighteen millions. Taking the difference in the size of the navy at the two periods and the disparity between gold and paper, and we should be authorized, if we followed the Buchanan standard of expenditure, in appropriating well nigh forty millions for the year's service. These facts are certainly suggestive and instructive.

In our Post Office expenditures, as compared with those of the Democratic *regime*, the difference is, if anything, more striking than is the relative expenses of the army and navy. Besides using up all the postal receipts, the Post-Office Department for the three last years of Buchanan's administration made drafts on the Treasury to the amount of over five millions a year, in one year running up to nearly seven millions. During the whole time the Republicans have been in power, the drafts on the Treasury for the support of the postal service have not averaged two million dollars per annum, and with this moderate expenditure we have been enabled to carry on the immense mail service in the interior of the continent and to the shores of the Pacific, through all our remote Territories and sparsely peopled sections, and have also been able to maintain a superb line of mail steamers from San Francisco to Hong Kong and from New York to Rio Janeiro, none of which extraordinary enterprises and expenditures were levied on the department during Buchanan's administration.

These comparisons might be quite indefinitely continued, exhibiting in each item the same result, and demonstrating with mathematical certainty that when we take into account the vast increase of population and the rapid and unprecedented development of our country during the [illegible] [illegible] the Republican party has been [illegible] [illegible] and when we take into further account the fact that we have been all the while subjected as a necessity of the war to the disadvantage of high prices resulting from paper money; taking, I say, these facts into account, I assert and defy contradiction that large as our expenditures have necessarily been, they have yet been on a scale of economy and honesty quite unknown during the last Democratic administration that afflicted the country. And I assert further, and I call both political friends and foes to the witness stand to support me, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Republican party has done [illegible] [illegible] at the same time effecting immense reductions in the public debt and continually and largely reducing taxation. Within the few years that have elapsed since the war closed and the army was mustered out, we have reduced the public debt between two and three hundred million dollars, and at each session of Congress, while this reduction of the debt was going on, we have taken off millions upon millions of taxation from the productive industry of the nation. At the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the first that convened after the close of the war, taxes were removed that had the preceding year yielded a revenue of sixty million dollars, and at the second session of the same Congress forty-one millions more of taxes were promptly repealed. The Fortieth Congress has not been behind the Thirty-ninth in this respect, for we have already repealed taxes that last year gave us a revenue of ninety millions. And to-day the taxes of the Federal Government are so wisely adjusted, and collected from such sources that no man feels them burdensome, oppressive or exacting. Demagogues may misrepresent and partisans may assail, but the people know and feel that to-day the taxes levied by the Federal Government are not oppressive either to individual [illegible] or hinderance to the development of the industrial resources of the land.

The history of the Republican party, Mr. Chairman, is indeed a proud record. Inheriting a bankrupt Treasury, a dishonored credit, and a gigantic rebellion from the traitorous administration which preceded their advent to power in 1861, the Republicans heroically and successfully grappled with and conquered all these obstacles to the life and progress of the nation. They replenished the Treasury; they redeemed our credit; they subdued the mightiest rebellion that ever confronted civil power since governments were instituted among men; they struck the shackles from four millions of human beings, and gave them every civil right under the constitution and laws. And while accomplishing these herculean tasks, the Republican party administered the government so wisely that prosperity has been all the time abroad in the land; great business enterprises have been undertaken and successfully prosecuted; factories have been built; the forest subdued; farms brought under cultivation; navigable rivers improved; thousands of miles of railway constructed; the continent spanned by telegraph wires; the two oceans well nigh connected by a band of iron; the emigrant protected on the remotest frontier; Territories carved out of the wilderness domain; and new States of promise and power added to the national Union.

What other party in the history of this country ever confronted such difficulties? What other party ever gained such victories, as great as its achievements have been, its work is not yet finished. Out of the [illegible] conflicts of the recent past, indeed still growing, order and harmony, conciliation and friendship, are yet to be evoked; not, indeed, by unwise concession and timid compromise, but by that firm policy which is based on Right, and under the leadership of one, who, so terribly earnest in war, is to-day the embodiment of peace, the conservator of public justice, the hope of the loyal millions!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of St. John's (Episcopal) Church at Buffalo—The Fire caused by a Rocket.

From the Buffalo Express, July 6.

The sad finale of the national anniversary in our city was a conflagration which resulted in the nearly total destruction of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, one of the most chaste and stately specimens of church architecture in the city. The fire originated in the summit of the fine gothic bell tower about 10 o'clock. A rocket which was sent up from some point near by struck the upper part of the tower, and becoming entangled in the fine open work of the battlement around the summit stuck there, pouring a shower of sparks upon the shingled roof of the tower. The consequent ignition was so limited that it was not observed from below, and so slowly did the flames spread that it was some thirty minutes before they manifested themselves sufficiently to start the alarm of fire. In the meantime quite a number of persons who had not observed the rocket saw the light on the roof of the tower, but supposed it to be a lantern placed there purposely. The fire, however, crept along the shingles and up the inside of the wooden battlements, appearing over the summit. The alarm was instantly given and, by those who had observed the steamers standing at the corners fired up for just such emergencies. It was hoped that the department would be on the ground in time to avert serious consequences. But an unaccountable delay occurred and the fire assumed threatening proportions. When the hose were at length adjusted, and the engines were at work, the height was so great that the streams failed to reach within many feet of it. Hose were carried to the roofs of the neighboring building and efforts were made to reach the fire in this manner but without any success. The flames had now mounted to the belfry, and the entire upper part of the tower, built of wood, except the [illegible] turrets at the corners, was wrapped in a lurid blaze. Arch and pinnacle and battlement withered in the embrace of the fire fiend, or reluctantly losing their hold on the masonry came crashing down to the ground or the roof of the main structure. A large number of doves, which had for years made their nests in the various "coigns of vantage" of the tower, finding themselves driven from their airy homes, fluttered bewildered around the doomed steeple.

About a quarter past 11, in response to the general alarm which had been given, Hydraulic engine No. 9 appeared promptly on the scene, and got on the best stream which was thrown. But standing on the pavement below, it was impossible to throw an effective stream into the belfry. For a long time the heavy timber floor of the belfry seemed to arrest the farther progress of the flames, and it was hoped the height of disaster had been reached. Two well-directed streams from a point high enough to have commanded the situation would doubtless have averted the further spread of the conflagration. But the elevation was wanting and the flames flaunted their defiant banners from the tall tower, laughing at the ineffectual streams which were playing on the walls and roof far below. As the wooden sides and shutters disappeared, the bell was revealed glowing in a fiery furnace. Slowly but irresistibly the fire penetrated the heavy floor of the belfry and sent its red hosts of skirmishers down the lower part of the tower. [illegible] past the beautiful stained windows of the tower. The near approach to the windows was rendered extremely hazardous by the falling fragments from above, but in spite of the danger ladders were raised, the windows broken through, and streams directed through each. In the meantime the blazing timbers falling on the main roof of the main building had ignited it at the peak on the inside, burning away about six feet of either slope, and smoking and facing the interior of the edifice. The [illegible] and other light articles were mostly rescued at an early period of the disaster. The bell came crashing through to the ground about a little after one o'clock, and the fire was soon subdued.

The bell tower of the church is destroyed, nothing being left but the bare walls and the stone turrets at the angles. The latter are considered unsafe and will be taken down as soon as practicable. The organ, a large and expensive one, is totally ruined by the falling debris and the water. Inside of the auditorium the water has done more damage than the fire. The fine stained windows are in ruins. The inner walls are stained and discolored, and in places large patches of plastering have peeled off. The pews remain intact, but drenched and soaked. The altar, font, and other furnishings of the chancel are very little injured. The total loss is estimated variously, some placing it as high as $50,000, but an experienced insurance agent estimates it as low as $12,000 or $15,000.

The Will of Matthew Vassar.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that among the wise and liberal provisions of his will, Matthew Vassar has given $50,000 as a lecture fund, directing its income to be appropriated to procuring, from time to time, distinguished persons in America and Europe to deliver lectures at the college on literature, the arts and science. These lectures will be invaluable to the students of all future years.

He also gives $50,000 as an "auxiliary fund," directing the income to be appropriated to aid such students of superior talent and high scholarship as may be unable to pay the full charges for board and tuition, and who shall apply in writing to participate in said privileges at or before their admission, who, on due examination, shall be approved and selected by the college authorities as suitable persons to receive more or less assistance according to their needs as [illegible] adding to the trust gift the following remark: "It is intended that the beneficiaries selected as participants of the privileges contemplated by this section, shall be regarded as proof of the superior promise of such students, and just warrant for the expectation that their education will prove a great credit on the college."

He also left another fund of $50,000, the income to be expended in enlarging the philosophical and chemical apparatus, the [illegible] of geology and mineralogy, the cabinet of natural history, the art gallery, in increasing the library and keeping it supplied with the best books and periodicals, for the free use of the students.

In addition to the above he has left also the sum of $100,000 for the purpose of keeping the college buildings and ground in complete repair, and for improvements.

Butler's Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

General Butler offered the following bill to-day, but objection was made, and it went over:

An Act to equalize taxation and reduce the interest on the public debt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon all gains, profits and income arising from the bonds and other securities of the United States [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7.

[illegible] TRIBUNE contained a complete statement of the Quarterly Reports of the National Banks of this city, but owing to the late hour at which it was ready for the press the paragraphs, explanatory of the heading, and separate columns, were unavoidably omitted. One of these was that in connection with the column of percentages, the column of percentage than any other in the table, as being only one by which an approximate estimate of the strength of the bank may be arrived at. [illegible] approximate, because the [illegible] character of a bank depends upon [illegible] character of its "Loans and Discounts." As there is no means of judging of the character of the aggregate loans and discounts of the several banks or of the security for their prompt payment, it is necessary to assume that they bear the same general character, and leaving this, the indebtedness of the banks to the general public—viz.: the depositors and note-holders—balanced against its total available assets should show its strength. The stockholders and their interests are for this estimate left out because they are the "banking company," and we take it that the object of the law in requiring these quarterly statements was to show the condition of the bank as regards its creditors, the general public, viz: The note-holders and depositors.

We reprint from our yesterday's tabular statement the following columns, which show the percentage as before mentioned:

[illegible]

From the foregoing it will appear that for every [illegible] of the assets of the banks they owe the general public the percentages of a dollar given in the table. For instance: The Union Stock Yard Bank owes to its depositors sixty-two dollars and [illegible] cents for every hundred dollars of assets it holds. For every hundred dollars of the assets held by the "Manufacturers'" the bank owes the general public, i. e., its note-holders and depositors, sixty-one dollars and eighty-two cents (or 61 per cent and 82 hundredths). For every hundred dollars of its total assets the First National owes to the general public forty-four dollars and eighty-eight cents. On the same basis the Traders' owes $70.01, the City $[illegible], the Fourth $67.82, the Union $[illegible], and so on. These percentages are accurately as uniform as could be expected, though the difference between them may be fully balanced in some instances by the class of loans, but in default of any standard by which to judge of these the percentages here given are the only clue to the relative condition of separate banks.

There is nothing remarkable in the condition of the Money market as compared with yesterday or last week. By the quarterly statements of the banks made yesterday are to be relied upon as a fair average of their condition for any considerable time past, it is apparent that Money has been exceedingly easy, as in some instances the amount of Currency on hand is far larger than it would be under any other circumstances than a previously easy Money market. The call for money is by no means large or pressing.

[illegible] exchange between banks to-day was pretty generally quoted at par. A few small amounts were sold in the morning at 25 cents premium, but the larger sales, and all sales in the afternoon of the day, were at par.

Governments were subjected to some slight fluctuations again to-day. Dealers scarcely knew what was the matter that [illegible] caused a decline in New York, averaging about 1 per cent on the 5-20s and 1881s, after having opened at an advance on the closing rates of yesterday evening. It was soon surmised, however, that the increasing prospects of the nomination of the repudiator, Pendleton, were being made use of by the bears of Wall street to put down the premium, and to that is probably due the decline in values to-day.

The following were dealers' rates for buying and selling in this market based upon the two o'clock quotations from New York:

[illegible]

[illegible] stocks remain unchanged.

[illegible] from the same political causes that depreciated bonds is higher, and dealers were paying [illegible] here to-day, instead of [illegible], as yesterday. Bonds of '62 in London had begun to react from the depression caused by the Congressional resolutions to tax the interest, and this morning were advanced in that market as high as 73½, but it is likely that the depression in New York had its effect in London yet.

The quotations for American Gold to-day in New York were as below (the closing rate yesterday was 140¾):

[illegible]

The following are to-day's closing quotations for Governments in New York, as compared with the last three days:

[illegible]

The following are the opening and closing rates in New York to-day, compared with yesterday, for the stocks mentioned below:

[illegible table; rows include New York Central, Erie (common), Philadelphia & Reading, Michigan Southern, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & N. W., pfd., Rock Island, Ft. Wayne & Chi.]

Below are given the closing rates for Express stocks in New York to-day as compared with the three previous days:

[illegible]

The following were the quotations at the three successive boards of the New York Stock Exchange to-day for the Stocks mentioned below:

[illegible table; rows include Western Union Telegraph, Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Mariposa, New York Central, Erie (common), Hudson River, Philadelphia & Reading, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Chicago & N. W., Chicago & N. W. (pfd), Cleveland & Toledo, Rock Island, Burlington & Quincy, Toledo & Wabash, Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi., Chicago & Alton (com), Ohio and Mississippi certs, Milwaukee & St. Paul (com), Milwaukee & St. Paul (pfd)]

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY has published its financial statement for the six months ending May 1, and based thereon an estimate of its probable expenses and profits for the month of June.

According to this statement, the gross receipts of the company for the six months have been $3,906,291.73; the working expenses, &c., $[illegible], and the net profits $1,[illegible].

The capital stock of the company, May 1, was $41,063,700.00, of which the company owns $[illegible], leaving as balance, on which dividends are payable, $[illegible].

The bonded debt of the company outstanding May 1 was [illegible]
For the month of May last the gross receipts were [illegible]
The expenses [illegible]
Profits [illegible]
The estimated receipts for June are [illegible]
Expenses [illegible]
Estimated profits [illegible]

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—MONEY—Unchanged. STERLING—Firm and unchanged. GOLD—Firmer, reaching [illegible], and closing at [illegible]. GOVERNMENTS—Heavy and lower, closing steady.

[illegible]

Balance in the Sub-Treasury, $[illegible].

Real Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, July 7:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible table: Receipts for the past twenty-four hours — Flour, brls; Wheat, bu; Corn, bu; Oats, bu; Rye, bu; Barley, bu; Grass Seeds, lbs; Broom Corn, lbs; Cured Meats, lbs; Pork, brls; Lard, lbs; Tallow, lbs; Butter, lbs; Live Hogs, No; Cattle, No; Sheep, No; Hides, lbs; Highwines, brls; Wool, lbs; Lumber, m; Shingles, m; Lath, m; Salt, brls]

[illegible table: Shipments for the past twenty-four hours — same commodities]

There was a small attendance on 'Change [illegible] and of light amount of business transacted except in Corn, which was again active, with an aggregate of sales. The markets were firmer all around, though quiet, prices an improvement in almost every department. There was no disposition evinced to do much on the part of holders, and the buying tendency was, therefore, obliged to advance prices. It was generally thought that there will be very quiet business to-morrow, but there was notable inclination to wait for the developments of the [illegible] that the [illegible] promises to be a more favorable crop than many years past, it not interfered with by bad weather, or by the [illegible] [illegible] of Western towns.

Provisions were again very quiet, with no effort to trade either by buyers or holders. Lard, however, was [illegible] [illegible] approach made on a sale through the [illegible] [illegible] lots, and the market was quiet. Mess Pork $27.75 spot, and offers of $27.50 buyer July. Dry Salted Shoulders were quoted at 12½c, and Sweet Pickled Hams at [illegible]. Tallow was [illegible] [illegible] for City.

The Flour trade [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The attendance of buyers from day to day and the aggregate sales [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wheat was again very quiet, with a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Corn was more active, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Oats were quiet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] EXPENDITURES.

[illegible] Republican Party has Done [illegible] Eight Years of War and [illegible] to Preserve The Union, [illegible] the National Credit, [illegible] and Pay the Debt without Excessive Taxation.

[illegible] of July, in the House Representatives, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in a speech [illegible] appropriation bill, said:

[illegible] We have entered, Mr. Chairman, [illegible] new fiscal year, and the last appropriation bill to provide for its expenditures [illegible] reported and is now before the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Republican party has [illegible] at the same time effecting [illegible] tions to tax public debt and [illegible] largely reducing taxation. Within the three years that have elapsed since the war closed and the army was mustered out, we have reduced the public debt between two and three hundred million dollars, and at the same time [illegible] of Congress, while this reduction of the debt was going on, we have taken off hundreds of millions of taxation from the productive industry of the nation. At the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the first that convened after the close of the war, taxes were removed that had the preceding year yielded a revenue of sixty million dollars, and at the second session of the same Congress forty-one millions more of taxes were promptly repealed. The Fortieth Congress has not been behind the Thirty-ninth in this respect, for we have already repealed taxes that last year gave us a revenue of ninety millions. And to-day the taxes of the Federal Government are so wisely adjusted, and collected from such few sources that no man feels them burdensome, oppressive or exacting. Demagogues may misrepresent and partisans may assail, but the people know and feel that to-day the taxes levied by the Federal Government are not an oppression to the individual and not a hindrance to the development of the industrial resources of the land.

The history of the Republican party, Mr. Chairman, is indeed a grand record. Inheriting a bankrupt Treasury, a dishonored credit, and a gigantic rebellion from the disastrous administration which preceded their advent to power in 1861, the Republicans heroically and successfully grappled with and conquered all these obstacles to the life and progress of the nation. They replenished the Treasury; they redeemed our credit; they subdued the mightiest rebellion that ever confronted civil power since governments were instituted among men; they struck the shackles from four millions of human beings, and gave them every civil right under the constitution and laws. And while accomplishing these herculean tasks, the Republican party administered the government so wisely that prosperity has been all the time abroad in the land; great business enterprises have been undertaken and successfully prosecuted; factories have been built; the forest subdued; farms brought under cultivation; navigable rivers improved; thousands of miles of railway constructed; the continent spanned by telegraph wires; the two oceans well nigh connected by a band of iron; the emigrant protected on the remotest frontier; Territories carved out of the wilderness domain; and new States of promise and power added to the national Union.

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DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of St. John's (Episcopal) Church at Buffalo—The Fire Caused by a Rocket.

From the Buffalo Express, July 6.

The sad finale of the national anniversary in our city was a conflagration which resulted in the nearly total destruction of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, one of the most chaste and stately specimens of church architecture in the city. The fire originated in the summit of the fine gothic bell tower about 10 o'clock. A rocket which was sent up from some point near by struck the upper part of the tower, and becoming entangled in the fret work of the battlement around the summit stuck there, pouring a shower of sparks upon the shingled roof of the tower. The consequent ignition was so limited that it was not observed from below, and so slowly did the flames spread that it was some thirty minutes before they manifested themselves sufficiently to start the alarm of fire. In the meantime quite a number of persons who had not observed the rocket saw the light on the roof of the tower, but supposed it to be lanterns placed there purposely. The fire, however, crept down the shingles and up the inside of the walls and battlements, appearing over the summit. The alarm was instantly given and, by those who had observed the [illegible] standing at the corners fired up for just such emergencies. It was hoped that the fire department would be on the ground in time to prevent serious consequences. But an unaccountable delay occurred and the fire assumed threatening proportions. When the hose was at length adjusted, and the engines were set to work, the height was so great that the streams failed to reach within many feet of it. Hose were carried to the roofs of the neighboring building and efforts were made to reach the fire in this manner but without any success. The flames had now enveloped the belfry, and the entire upper part of the tower, built of wood, except the stone turrets at the corners, was wrapped in a lurid blaze. Arch and pinnacle and battlement withered in the embrace of the fire fiend, or reluctantly losing their hold on the masonry came crashing down to the ground or the roof of the main structure. A large number of doves, which had for years made their nests in the various "coigns of vantage" of the tower, finding themselves driven from their airy homes, fluttered bewildered around the doomed place.

About a quarter past 11, in response to the general alarm which had been given, Hydraulic engine No. 5 appeared promptly on the scene, and got on a first stream which was thrown. But standing on the pavement below, it was impossible to throw an effective stream above the belfry. For a long time the heavy timber floor of the belfry seemed to arrest the further progress of the flames, and it was hoped the limit of disaster had been reached. Two well-directed streams from a point high enough to have commanded the situation would doubtless have averted the further spread of the conflagration. But the elevation was wanting, and the flames flaunted their defiant banners from the tall tower, laughing at the ineffectual streams which were playing on the walls and roof far below. As the wooden sides and shutters disappeared, the bell was revealed glowing as in a fiery furnace. Slowly but irresistibly the fire penetrated the heavy floor of the belfry and sent its red beats of skirmishers down past the beautiful stained windows in the tower. The near approach to these windows was rendered extremely hazardous by the falling fragments from above. But in spite of the danger ladders were raised, the windows broken through, and a stream directed through each. In the meantime the blazing timbers falling on the shingle roof of the main building had ignited it at the peak on the inside, burning away one after another of these slopes, and smoking and scorching the interior of the building. The organ and other light articles were speedily removed at an early period of the disaster. The bell came crashing through to the ground floor a little after one o'clock, and the fire was now subdued.

The belltower of the church is destroyed, nothing being left but the bare walls and the stone turrets at the angles. The latter are considered unsafe and will be taken down as soon as practicable. The organ, a large and expensive one, is totally ruined by the falling débris and the water. Inside of the auditorium the water has done more damage than the fire. The fine stained windows are in ruins. The inner walls are stained and discolored, and in places large patches of plastering have peeled off. The pews remain intact, but drenched and soaked. The altar, font, and other furnishings of the chancel are very little injured. The total loss is estimated variously, some placing it as high as $50,000, but an experienced insurance agent estimates it as low as $12,000 or $15,000.

The Will of Matthew Vassar.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that among the wise and liberal provisions of his will, Matthew Vassar has given $50,000 as a lecture fund, directing its income to be appropriated to procuring, from time to time, distinguished persons in America and Europe to deliver lectures at the college on literature, the arts and science. These lectures will be invaluable to the students of all future years.

He also gives $50,000 as an "auxiliary fund," directing its income to be appropriated to aid such students of superior minds and high scholarship as may be unable to pay the full charges for board and tuition, and who shall apply in writing to participate in said privileges at or before their admission, and who, on due examination, shall be approved and selected by the college authorities as suitable persons to receive more or less assistance according to their needs as students, adding to this trust gift the following remark: "It is intended that the honor of being selected as participants of the privileges contemplated by this section, shall be regarded as proof of the superior promise of all such students, and just warrant for the expectation that their education will reflect great credit on the college."

He also left another fund of $50,000, the income to be expended in enlarging the philosophical and chemical apparatus, the cabinets of geology and mineralogy, the museum of natural history, the art gallery, and in creating the library and keeping it supplied with the best books and periodicals, for the free use of the students.

In addition to the above he has left over the sum of $100,000 for the purpose of keeping the college buildings and ground in complete repair, and for improvements.

Butler's Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

General Butler offered the following bill to-day, but objection was made, and it went over:

An Act to equalize taxation and reduce the interest on the public debt.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7.

[illegible] TRIBUNE contained a complete statement of the Quarterly Reports of the banks of this city, but owing to the [illegible]

[illegible]

There was a small attendance on 'Change to-day, and a light amount of business transacted, except in Corn, which was again active, with a large aggregate of sales. The markets were, however, firmer all around, though quiet, prices showing an improvement in almost every department. There was no disposition evidenced to press sales on the part of holders, and the few buyers in attendance were therefore obliged to pay full prices. It was generally thought that business will be very quiet henceforth, till after the close of the heated term. In grain circles there is a notable inclination to wait for the harvest, which promises to be a more bountiful one than for many years past, if not interfered with by the bad weather, or by the grasshoppers, which are again thick as motes in the sunbeam in some parts of Western Iowa.

Provisions were again very quiet, with no disposition to trade either by buyers or holders. Offers were made near noon of 15¼c for city steamed Lard, and refused, and this was almost the nearest approach made to a sale through the session, though there were offers to sell Lard at 17c for October, and the market was nominal with buyers at 15¾c and holders at 16c. Mess Pork firmer at $27.75 spot, and offers of $28.00 buyer this month. Dry Salted Shoulders were nominal at 11@11¼c and Sweet Pickled Hams at 15@15½c. Beef [illegible] $18.50 for Mess, and $19.50 for Extra Mess. Small lots were sold to retailers of all the above, but no round lots to give a fair market average. Grease was nominal at previous prices. Tallow neglected at 10½c for City.

The Flour trade is apparently at a stand still. The attendance of buyers from day to day is light and the aggregate sales are only fair. For this part of the week, business was exceedingly dull, and notwithstanding the fact that there was a slight improvement in Wheat, holders were generally satisfied if they obtained prices which were current on Monday. We note sales of 1,050 brls. White Winter Extra were disposed of at $12.50; Spring Extras at $8.00@10.00 and Spring Superfine at $6.50@7.00.

Wheat was again very quiet, with not the least show of earnestness on the part of the gentlemen who till recently were operators. All who were in attendance on the Wheat circle seemed to be there rather for the sake of seeing what others would do than for the purpose of transacting business themselves. The greatest amount of interest was exhibited about noon when a prominent operator ended a discussion on the probable future of Wheat by offering to stake his money on the Chicago Wheat selling at $1.85 this month. After this there was a little more bidding, but no more doing, operators generally being unwilling to risk on the uncertainties of the situation, for reasons detailed in our issue of to-day and yesterday, though the opinion seemed to be general that the price will rule higher unless "beared" by the combination which controlled the late "corner." There were no operators on the walk, and therefore no market. On 'Change the market opened weak and nominal, with sales at $1.74, seller the month; $1.75, seller first half, and $1.76½ spot, for No. 2—an improvement of 1½c on the closing rates of yesterday. During the morning however, few sales were effected, and they only of car lots, irregularly, at $1.76½@1.78—the latter price being buyers' offering at noon, with seller the month very quiet at $1.75. After that time the market melted out of sight, there being neither buyers nor sellers, and the close of the market may be quoted nominally at $1.77½. We report sales of 1,200 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.85@1.87; 32,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.76@1.78¼, in store, and $1.80 free on board, and 600 bu No. 3 Spring at $1.55; White Winter at $2.20 and Red Winter at $2.05@2.10. Total sales, 35,900 bu.

Corn was again fairly active, and at better prices, the market exhibiting a steady improvement under the influence of a good shipping demand, which seemed to increase with the amount sold. The cause of the advance was almost entirely that of local demand, Liverpool being unchanged, and New York but a shade better. In addition to the calls from shippers, there was, however, a fair speculative inquiry, it being confidently anticipated by many that Corn would still further appreciate and be quoted at little less than a dollar ere many days be past. In consequence the sales of the season were the largest of any day since the first of February, notwithstanding the fact that all the other markets were quiet to dulness. The market on the walk was moderately active in options, seller the month opening at 89¼c, advancing to 89¾c, and closing with buyers at 89c. On 'Change the market opened with fair inquiry for spot at ¼c improvement on yesterday's close. No. 1 selling at 89½c, and No. 2 nominal at 86½c. Seller the month was more quiet at 89¼c. Under a fair demand the market improved a ½c, No. 1 selling at 90c, No. 2 better, selling at 87½c, and seller the month at 90c—an improvement, but not equal to the advance on "spot." Towards noon the market stiffened another ¼c, but soon weakened back to 90¼c, with a more quiet feeling, though there was still a good average demand. After noon the inquiry again increased, and, New York being better, buyers were willing to pay still more, the market appreciating to 91½c at half-past 12 o'clock, and became active, while the difference between spot and seller the month disappeared. The demand then slackened, and the market weakened back to 91c at the close. We quote sales of 318,000 bu No. 1 at 89¼@91¼c in store, and 90¼@91c afloat; 191,000 bu No. 2 at 86½@78c in store, and 88¼c afloat; 2,800 bu Rejected at 80@82c; 7,600 bu Yellow at 91@92c and 1,200 bu Ear at 88c. Sales foot up 1,017,500 bu.

Oats were more quiet, but at slightly better prices, the views of holders advancing materially during the latter part of the session. The demand was purely speculative, shippers being absent. The market on the walk was nominal at previous prices. On 'Change it opened a shade weaker than the close of yesterday, with buyers at 66¼c, and sellers at 67c. The market soon improved to 67c, with a moderate demand, but weakened towards noon back to the opening price, with more quietness. New York telegrams announcing Oats "buoyant" there, gave the market a turn upwards and sales were made at 68c—the market closing at that figure. We quote sales of 84,000 bu at 67@68c.

Rye was neglected to-day and nominally unchanged, sales being confined to small sample lots at $1.55@1.56.

Barley was still dull, with sales of sample lots at $1.60. No. 2 nominally worth $1.60.

The market for Seeds was less active and the tendency was to a lower range of prices. Sales of Flax transpired to-day at $2.15½; Millet at 40@50c, and Hungarian at 40c.

The supply of vessels to-day—which was rather light—was about equal to all the requirements of shippers, and rates were without material variation, charters to Buffalo being effected on the basis of former values—as for Corn by sail and propeller, and 4½c for Wheat by sail. Two schooners were "put in" at 4c for Corn to Port Colborne.

The markets have all ruled very quiet during the week, except Corn, but a general appreciation in values is observable. The following show the closing prices to-day and on Tuesday of last week. It will be remembered that Wheat was cornered seven days ago.

[illegible]

LATER.

At the "open board" in Exchange place the inquiry for Wheat was of a moderate character, and the feeling developed was one of firmness, the market closing at $1.75 seller the month—some 30,000 bushels changing hands at that figure—and $1.77½ spot for No. 2 Spring in store. Corn sold to a fair extent at 91@91½c cash—an appreciation of ½@¾c on the closing prices on 'Change. There was no movement in Oats. In the evening, at the Sherman House, the business done was tolerably large, No. 2 Spring Wheat selling at $1.80 cash; Corn at 91½c. At the close, however, sellers were asking 92c. The Oat market was quiet and values nominal at 68c. Nothing doing in Lake Freights or Provisions.

There was an increased demand for Beef Cattle, and the market was decidedly firmer. [illegible] 1,100 head changed hands during the day at prices ranging at $5.65@7.00 Common to choice. A sale was reported at $8.00, but we were unable to learn the particulars. Hogs were in good demand and firm at a slight advance on the closing rates of last week, sales making at $7.50@9.00 for common to choice, with one or two transactions at $9.12½@9.35 for fancy lots.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Chicago Wool Market.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1868.

The receipts of wool in this city during the past week have been very large for the early period of the season, amounting to [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7.

A fair demand has existed for Dry Goods during the week under review, and there was about the same as at this time last week. The attendance of buyers yesterday and to-day were by no means large and jobbers were realizing at the following range of prices:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath for the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

LUMBER—Throughout the week there has been a moderately active movement in the market for cargoes and values were about the same as at the date of our last review. The offerings were sufficiently large to meet all requirements of the trade. The shipments from Bay City for the month of June, and also since the opening of the season, foot up as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—The market had a better look to-day, decidedly. The receipts were meagre, and this fact, together with the reported advance in the Eastern markets, imparted a very firm feeling. The attendance of buyers was quite liberal, and there at once sprang up a lively competition for the offerings. Good to choice qualities suitable for the New York, Boston and Albany market were in brisk request, and the few lots coming under this head were taken up sharp at prices ruling sensibly higher than those current at the close of the market last week; sales making at $6.75@7.50 for averages of from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs. Medium to fair grades were also in good demand for such points as Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Toledo, and suitable offerings, averaging from 900 to 1,200 lbs, commanded $6.00@6.50 readily. [illegible]

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 7.—MONEY—Unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, July 7—11:15 a. m.

United States Bonds, 72¾@72⅞.

LONDON, July 7—3 p. m.

American Securities quiet and firmer: Illinois Central, 101¼@101½; Great Western, 35.

LONDON, July 7—Evening.

Weather favorable. Consols, 94¼@95; for both bonds, 73¾@73⅞; Erie, 46; Illinois, 102.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—11:15 a. m.

Flour—28s. Wheat—Red, 13s; white, 13s. Corn—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, July 7—3 p. m.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer and higher. Corn—Firmer. Wheat—Firmer; no higher. Flour—Dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—Evening.

Cotton—Sales 12,000 bales. Barley—5s 11d. Peas—[illegible] Petroleum—Firm. Flour—Steady.

ANTWERP, July 7—Evening.

Petroleum—Active at 51f.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—All staple fabrics buoyant and good inquiry prevails for this season, while fancy styles are in limited request on low rates. [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Crude oil market firm; spot quoted at 16¾c. [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.

FLOUR—Dull, but firm; prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and 2c higher. [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... July 7.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 7.

UP—Schrs Comanche, Skylark, Swallow, Dane, Supply, Yankee Blade, Culver, Cordelia, Drake, [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

SHEBOYGAN HARBOR.—We learn from Captain L. R. Muzzy, who arrived here a few days since, that the work on Sheboygan Harbor is progressing favorably. There is ten feet of water at the mouth of the harbor. $20,000 was appropriated a few days since by Congress for the improvement of that harbor.

SAILS CARRIED AWAY.—The schooner G. D. Norris had her jib and flying jib blown away on Friday morning last, when about sixteen miles to the eastward of Fox Point, and arrived at Milwaukee on Monday for repairs. She has a cargo of coal for Kenosha.

The schooner Napoleon had her fore-stay-sail carried away and jib-topsail split during the heavy weather of Thursday night last.

STEAMER NORSEMAN.—This new steamer is now plying between Charlotte and the ports on the north shore of Lake Ontario. She was built at Montreal, her keel having been laid about the 1st of last January. Her hull was built by A. Cantin, and her engine by E. E. Gilbert. Her dimensions are, hull, 150 feet keel, 160 feet over all, with 26 feet beam and 10 feet hold. The diameter of her wheels is 26 feet, having a face of 7 feet. She has a wrought iron skeleton beam with all the latest improvements, she has sleeping accommodations for eighty passengers, and in this department there is everything necessary for comfort and convenience.

THE HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT GREEN BAY.—The Green Bay *Advocate* states that the work upon the Strait Cut improvement at that point is being pushed forward with great energy, and fair prospect that it will be thrown open for some time. It is now being demonstrated that a portion, if not the whole line of this new channel, will have to be provided with protection walls on both sides, either of piling or crib work. The sides of the cut break down under the action of severe winds and currents, and deposit the loose material in the channel. Of course the building of these projections is entirely practical—only involving an increase over the originally estimated cost.

LAKE ONTARIO HARBORS.—The Oswego *Times* says the United States Government has done much within the past few years for the creation and improvement of harbors on the Southern shore of Lake Ontario. Upon the harbor of Little Sodus, within the last three years, the government has expended the sum of $23,000 for pier and dredging. Upon the harbor of Big Sodus, the government has, during the same time, expended the sum of $145,000. Big Sodus Bay is about three by five miles in extent. Oak Orchard, within the past three years, has had appropriations to the amount of $67,000. Olcott Harbor, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, 12 miles east of the mouth of the Niagara River, has had an appropriation of $40,000. The sum of $40,000 has been appropriated to the improvement of the Ogdensburgh harbor. The work upon all the above harbors is being pushed forward vigorously and will be completed this season. These investments by the government have all been judiciously and wisely made, and will give the commerce of Lake Ontario, already very important and rapidly increasing, a number of safe and commodious harbors.

CLEVELAND AND DETROIT LINE OF STEAMERS.—The Cleveland and Detroit line was established in 1850. The boats forming the line that year were the Southerner, Captain A. Pierce (Baldwin); Captain Price; [illegible] Steamers Forest City, (new) Captain Pierce; St. Louis, Captain Hopkins; Sam Ward, Captain Easterbrook. 1853 and 1854—Steamers Cleveland, (new) Captain Howe; May Queen, (new) Captain Evans; [illegible] Queen, Captain Blodgett; May Queen, Captain Evans. 1856—Steamers Ocean, Blodgett; May Queen, Captain Viger; City of Cleveland, (new) Captain Lundy. A morning and evening line was then formed. The [illegible] found not to pay. The Ocean was bought off, and the two formed the line the balance of the season. 1858, '59, '60, '61 and '62—Steamers Ocean, Captain Evans; May Queen, Captain Viger. The Ocean went out of commission. 1863—Steamers May Queen, Captain Viger; Cleveland, Captain Evans. The Morning Star took the place of the Cleveland that year, September 1, 1864, '65, '66—Steamers Morning Star, Captain Viger; R. N. Rice (new), Captain McKay, form the line. The steamer R. N. Rice took the place of the City of Cleveland. She was entirely new, and cost $160,000.

OCEAN DISASTERS FOR JUNE.—The New York *World* says: "Our monthly table of marine losses for the past month shows an aggregate of twenty-two vessels. Of this number two were steamers, three were ships, four were barks, one was a brig, and eleven schooners. Of the above three are missing, supposed lost, two sunk after collision, one foundered and one burned. The total value of the property lost, burned and missing, is estimated at one million three hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars."

THE IRON BUSINESS OF CLEVELAND.—We glean an interesting item of news relating to the iron business of Cleveland from the Lake Superior *Mining News* of June 25. A list of clearances from Marquette from May 15th to June 10th, and from Marquette, from June 10th to June 23d, shows the whole number to have been 154. Of these ninety-two were for Cleveland, and forty-three divided between Detroit, Chicago, Toledo, Erie, Buffalo and other small towns. The Cleveland vessels were loaded with 50,497 tons of iron ore.

CHARTERS.—The feeling is one of firmness, and values are without essential change. We note the following engagements: To BUFFALO—Prop Colorado, wheat at 4½c and corn at 4c; barks D. P. Dobbins, M. S. Perew, schr. Hattie Wells, corn at 4c. To PORT COLBORNE—Schrs. Nabob and Dauntless, corn at 4c.

A Clergyman Turned Gambler.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A young man who has lately been cutting quite a swath in this city has a very peculiar history. Not many years ago he was a member of Yale divinity school, being then apparently a fellow of much promise. He preached at Fair Haven and at New Haven in connection with a gentleman who is now a Professor in Yale College. He remained through his course at the divinity school and was duly graduated. In time he accepted a call, and became the pastor of a wealthy church in Brooklyn, N. Y., his talents securing him a good position in the "City of Churches."

Soon after the oil excitement broke out. The young clergyman made a venture which suddenly netted him $60,000. Success turned his head. He went still deeper into speculation, and, at his own request, was dismissed from his pastorate. Thenceforward he served not God but Mammon, and by mere luck in his speculations amassed a large fortune. But of late he has been going on from bad to worse. He has been cast out from his ecclesiastical connections, and his recent stay in this city has been noted for his lavish expenditure of money in gaming, and his shameless amours with women of bad character. Such a career as his has, fortunately, few parallels.

Deaconesses in Plymouth Church.

The *Revolution*, of this week, has an article on this subject. We quote:

"Being introduced to a succession of the deacons of Plymouth Church, * * * those good deacons went so far as to propose that at the next church election some deaconesses should be duly installed in Plymouth Church. When Mr. Beecher came on board from his country seat in Peekskill this proposition was made to him, and we are happy to inform our readers that it received his most hearty approval, whereupon several ladies of that church declared themselves ready to accept the office. So it is quite probable that by the time the world ceases to wonder at the women of Paraguay in battle array, history, by way of a new sensation, will chronicle some feminine pillars in Plymouth Church."

The Good Old Times.

The following is given as one of the authorized regulations of the "city" of Boston in 1630: "No garment shall be made with short sleeves, whereby the nakedness of the arm may be discovered in the wearing thereof, and such as have garments already made with short sleeves shall not hereafter wear the same, unless they cover their arms to the wrists with linen or otherwise; and that hereafter no person whatever shall make any garment for women, or any of their sex, with sleeves more than half an ell wide in the widest part thereof, and so proportionable for bigger or smaller persons."

Coal.

TO COAL AND WOOD DEALERS.

The contract for furnishing Cook County with 200 tons of Lackawana (Small Egg) Coal in the yard [illegible] tons of Brookfield, Erie or Best Illinois Coal, delivered on the order of the County Agent to families within the city, and 100 cords of Beech or Maple Wood, will be let at the County Agent's Office, 243 East Washington-st., on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock p. m. Bids are solicited. T. D. FITCH, Clerk of Committee.

Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

[illegible]

Medical.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

EUROPE.

[illegible] News by Ocean Telegraph.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity or Epileptic Fits ensue.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Sanitary Superintendent.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick-dust deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, or Dropsical Swellings. Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price, $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. [illegible]

Medical Cards.

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

183 South Clark-st., the popular and well-known Physician and Specialist, treats all Private and Sexual Diseases [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible]

Private Matters.

In all private matters, go (or write) to Dr. CLARKE, the well-known Specialist, 97 Clark-st., who cures all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private Nature, of both sexes. Send stamp for Circular to Married People, also, for Book on self-abuse. Address letters, "Dr. CLARKE, [illegible] Chicago, Ill."

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any [illegible] [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

Dr. Bassett,

183 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) [illegible]

Special Notices.

The Angel of Health to America

I have sung to listening Europe with my beverage in my hand,

Born for not one country only, but for every peopled land,

Europe heard me, and her millions rushed to feel my healing power,

From the humble cot and homestead to the lofty lordly tower;

Shall America, the chainless—she, the mighty, the sublime,

Working out the grandest problem of the mystic sea of Time,

Shall this glorious, wondrous country, not be thrilled beneath my voice,

And in my life-giving splendor, also, evermore rejoice?

Lo, to her I hold my Beverage, for the Feeble, for the Old,

For the Sick and for the Suffering, sinking in disease's cold.

See, before it Coughs, Bronchitis, Stomachs foul, Dyspepsia, fly,

And, as at command of Heaven, like a crew of demons die!

See, incipient Consumption spreads no more her pallid reek,

But the rich, red rose of vigor, laughs upon the human cheek!

See, it nursing mothers always sweet, sweetest [illegible]

See, in it the weakest ladies walk [illegible]

[illegible]

Like some fresh affluence flowing from a god-created zone,

Shone without the taint of evil alcohol, wine, ale, beer,

Walking health, pure refreshment, through the human system flowing!

[illegible]

That my Beverage has such healing to unnumbered thousands brought,

That my lot, by her entrusted with this blessing, keeps it thrice,

On the Plan of Truth, its deathless virtues to the [illegible]

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT! Onward! Onward! Onward, Beverage of Health!

[illegible]

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of Dr. [illegible] STOMACH BITTERS, an elixir that will instill new life into the veins; restore, in a measure, the ardor and energy of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and vigor to their remaining years.

Ocean Steamers.

FRENCH MAIL LINE (DIRECT).

The magnificent new steamships of the General Transatlantic Company will leave Pier 50 North River, New York, for Havre, calling at Brest, as under:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, May 16

EUROPE, Lemarie .... Saturday, May 30

ST. LAURENT, Bocande .... Saturday, June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In Gold, (including wine)

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin .... [illegible]

Second Cabin .... [illegible]

Third Cabin .... [illegible]

[illegible]

Corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

GEO. MACKENZIE, New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China, [illegible]

[illegible] JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

Copartnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Druggists, No. 180 South Halsted-st., Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by said partnership to be received and paid by JOHN F. LEE. [illegible] MACALISTER. JNO. F. LEE.

Chicago, July 7, 1868.

Hotels.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Will be opened for the reception of guests June 25. Rooms engaged [illegible] JOSEPH B. WEAVER.

Newport, R. I., June 20, 1868.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Public notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the above Company, that the annual meeting [illegible] Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock.

Chicago June 1868. ALEXANDER OFFICER, Sec.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL (LATE CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN). THE CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Medical.

TO

DYSPEPTIC SUFFERERS.

Under the general head of Dyspepsia may be classed all the varieties of indigestion. Its symptoms are so various, and differ so much in different individuals, that it is almost impossible to classify them. In fact, some of them are utterly indescribable. It may be safely asserted, however, that half the diseases of mankind spring from a disordered condition of the stomach; and that the other half, whatever their origin, react upon that sensitive and important organ. Among the ordinary indications of dyspepsia are flatulence, a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and abdomen immediately after eating, a gnawing sensation, or a sense of hollowness at the pit of the stomach between meals, a heavy, dull feeling in the head, feeble or variously appetite, occasional nausea, restlessness during the night, and a weary unrefreshed feeling on rising in the morning, palpitation of the heart, depression of mind, sometimes amounting to monomania, loss of memory, confusion of thought, sour stomach, with raising of food, and a choking sensation in the throat, dimness of the eyes, pain in the diaphragm, feebleness and disinclination for exertion, and sometimes emaciation and a corpse-like pallor. These are a few of the direct signs of dyspepsia; but as it is generally complicated with specific affections of the bowels, the liver, and the nerves, its victims have many additional torments which are technically attributed to other causes.

The best advice that can be given to any one who has the slightest predisposition to dyspepsia, is to fortify his or her digestive organs by the daily use of Hostetter's Bitters. The disease proceeds from lack of vigor in the stomach, and this vitalizing preparation will tone and renovate that organ. If our gastric apparatus is in good working order, and our dissolve and thoroughly assimilate the food submitted to its operation, there will be no dyspepsia. It is to do this it requires reinforcement, and the best of all reinforcing agents should be forthwith resorted to. The stomach is the Commissariat of the System. It supplies the elements of life to the whole body. It is prepared the material of blood, muscle, bone and fiber, and if it fails to purvey that material in sufficient quantity, and of a proper kind, the whole body suffers, and with it the mental faculties. Therefore protect the Commissariat Department. Don't let the enemy obtain possession of it. It is easier to prevent disease from getting into an organ than to expel it after it becomes a Chronic Fixture. Consider the first indication of uneasiness in the stomach as a sign that dyspepsia is preparing to attack, and battle in time with the Great Expeller.

But if it is too late to prevent remember that it is not too late to cure. It is believed that there is no case of chronic indigestion that can withstand the remedial operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This belief is grounded on twelve years' experience in the efficacy of the preparation. The first instance of its failure to give relief is yet unrecorded. If it ever had failed, the voluntary correspondence addressed to the proprietors from all parts of the United States and South America would at least include one letter expressing dissatisfaction. But no, there was not one. The testimony, extending over a period of more than a dozen years, is all of the same approving tenor. Certainly this is a sufficient warrant for claiming that the Bitters are a specific for indigestion in all its varieties.

Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fevers, and other Malarious Diseases. The infirmities of human nature is astonishing. Thousands of individuals whose business takes them into unhealthy districts where they must constantly breathe impregnated air and drink impoisoned water, neglect to provide themselves with any antidote thereto. How trouble is this? Airmen think all men mortal but themselves. These foolhardy people deliver themselves up, as though other people have fallen by the wayside, they can resist the influence of malaria. Nay, even the settlers in new and insalubrious regions are often equally remiss. They either take their chances, or, as in bilious and ague, drugs to unavailing discomfiture in Providence, or only seek to check them by Quinine and sometimes dangerous means. And yet Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an absolute protection against intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds, are advertised in every local paper, and not one country in any portion of the reading public. It is true that the demand for the Bitters increases rapidly, and that every season shows largely in the number of those who acknowledge its virtues as an antidote, yet there are multitudes, still enduring a living martyrdom from Chills and Fever, who, at the cost of a few bottles of this invaluable tonic, might enjoy uninterrupted health the whole year round.

No fact in medical history is better established than the potency of the Bitters as a safeguard against epidemic and endemic maladies generated by miasma-laden polluted water. No traveller in or resident of a marshy, over-flooded or unacclimated tract of country, should be without this unequalled tonic and alterative. The water of the Western rivers, especially that of the Mississippi and its tributaries, is most pernicious to those who have been accustomed to the purer element of the Eastern and Middle States. It invariably sickens them if taken into the stomach in an unmixed state. Nor will the common beverages taken remedy the evil. Indeed, they invariably do more harm than good; for, as they are generally adulterated, it is only combining one poison with another to mix them with unwholesome water. But the Bitters are medicated expressly to meet this contingency. They contain principles which are a positive antidote to poisonous taint, whether it be produced by decomposing vegetable matter or by mineral impregnation. The effect of unhealthy air is first to disorder and weaken the system. But if the whole frame is braced and invigorated by a course of the Great Tonic, it will be rendered proof against the producing tendency of malaria, and thus escape the maladies of which debility is always the forerunner.

Hostetter's Bitters as a Household Medicine. It is a great felicity to suppose that the agreeableness of the medicine itself, proof of its value as a remedy. The truth is, that if the palate revolts against a remedy, it cannot do much good. Hostetter's Bitters are not unpleasant to the taste, and always agrees with the system, instead of irritating the stomach. Indeed, this is the first bitter preparation, and therefore not so irritating to the nerves as ordinary [illegible]. For conditions of flatulence, heartburn, wind colic, hysteria, nervous headache, constipation, bilious and rheumatic disease, [illegible] constantly occurring in every family, there is nothing comparable to them. A whole medicine chest of tinctures, essences, powders and pills are not equal to a single bottle of the Bitters in such cases.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON.

Progess in the Senate on the New Tax Bill.

Discontinuance of the Freedmens' Bureau in South Carolina.

New Articles of Impeachment Presented in the House.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

General Howard, with the approval of the Secretary of War, has initiated measures for the early withdrawal of the Freedmen's Bureau from South Carolina. General Scott, Commissioner for the State, having been elected Governor, it will be necessary to put a man in his place, but he will remain connected with the bureau till the proper officer to appoint has been selected. General Howard has directed him to recommend a suitable person for Commissioner, or reduce the number of agents of the bureau as soon as possible. There will hereafter be but few army officers employed, and the work will be gradually transferred to the local officials of State appointment. It is believed by General Howard that the civil magistrates' duties of these army officers are very light. The new Superintendent of Education is to be a civilian as suggested by Governor Scott, and he, too, will be relieved as soon as the State is ready to assume the work of education.

THE TAX BILL

will probably be finished in the Senate to-morrow. A strong effort was made to get through with it to-day, but final action was prevented by needless speech-making. The measure as it now stands is almost literally as it came from the Finance Committee. The new provisions are about stamps and whiskey in bond. The House made the drawback system on export whiskey a part of the revenue system, but the Senate has changed its management to the Secretary of the Treasury and Custom House officials. The proposition to put coal oil and its manufactures on the free list was rejected by two majority, but will be moved again to-morrow.

THE NEW IMPEACHMENT SCHEME

of Thad. Stevens and Tom Williams fell flat enough upon the House to-day. Mr. Stevens' five articles are general in the arraignment of the President for his course since the fall of 1865, and Williams has twelve or thirteen of the same sort. There was so little interest in the matter that Mr. Stevens thought it not best to have his speech read, and therefore he and Mr. Williams both got leave in the usual manner to print in the *Globe*.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The Republican Senators had a caucus this morning to talk about adjournment and the time of meeting next fall. No conclusion about adjournment was reached, but the opinion seems to be that it could hardly be reached under fifteen or sixteen more working days. The proposition to begin the next session on the third Monday in November was voted down by a small majority, though the caucus was not full.

THE DEMOCRACY.

There was a great deal of interest in political and Congressional circles to-day about the New Convention. A large number of telegraph despatches were received and circulated on the floor of each house, and everybody is speculating to-night on the chances of to-morrow. Hendricks was warmly congratulated by his brother Senators on the large number of his vote on the first ballot.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY TACTICS.

General Barry, General Seymour and Colonel Dupont have been named on the board to revise the artillery tactics, and General Emory, General Palmer and Colonel Sturges to revise the cavalry tactics so as to make these two branches conform as near as possible to the new system of infantry tactics.

PERRY FULLER

will certainly be rejected when his name comes up in executive session. The objection of one Senator prevents the Senate from taking it up out of the regular order, or he would have been rejected some days ago.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

The Foreign Relations agreed to report against the confirmation of Smythe as Minister to Austria, and the Senate will unquestionably agree with the report.

[illegible] ELECTION CASES.

The Committee on Elections expect to get up the case of Hogan against Pile and Sweetser against Anderson in the House to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Letters from Senator Grimes report him as still slowly improving. He overworked himself while in New York, and thereby got a pull-back for a few days. He has recently been to Boston, but goes at once to Maine.

Senator Henderson and wife have returned from their wedding tour, and he was in his seat at the Senate to-day.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: [illegible] Third District of Missouri; Tubman Ayres, Register of Land Office at Boise City, Idaho.

[illegible]

[illegible] during June to meet the requirements of the government amounted to $32,380,000.

[illegible]

The Nicolson pavement patent has been extended [illegible] Commissioner of Patents.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day to consider the question of adjournment. [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. CAMERON and POMEROY [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., the details [illegible]

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill regulating representation in the Electoral College. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VAN HORN (N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution making the Niagara Ship Canal bill the special order for the 10th of December next.

Mr. HOLMAN objected.

[illegible]

Mr. JULIAN offered a preamble and resolution reciting the fact of a so-called treaty between the Pottawatomie Indians and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, by which three hundred and forty-two thousand acres of Indian lands were transferred at the rate of one dollar an acre, which was notoriously disproportionate to its value, and instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the facts, with power to send for persons and papers.

Adopted.

NEW IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) I arise to a question of privilege. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. HOLMAN withdrew the resolution and [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Manufactures [illegible]

Mr. KELSEY made a speech in support of the bill.

Mr. SAKE addressed the House on the same side.

Mr. PILE opposed it as one that would bear hard on merchants and importers in the interior cities, as it was, under the law, compulsory that merchandise must go to the warehouse for examination and survey, and could not be got out for a month. The bill should have come from the Committee on Commerce or the Committee of Ways and Means, but he did not see what business the Committee on Manufactures had with it. He moved to amend the second section by providing that interest shall not be charged till after the goods have been in warehouse sixty days.

Mr. O'NEILL supported the bill.

After further debate, the bill was offered by the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. MAYNARD denied the statement published that certain parties had been informed of the proposed action of the Committee on the Tariff.

THE ALASKA BILL

was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated until recess.

The committee rose at quarter before 5.

The evening session having been dispensed with, Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to relieve certain persons from political disabilities.

Ordered printed and recommitted.

Adjourned.

THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Latest News by Ocean Telegraph.

Great Britain.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the Boundary bill and the Scottish Reform bill were read for the third time, and the Irish Reform bill passed in committee.

Japan.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, July 7.

Details of the latest news from Japan says the Mikado still retains supreme power. The representatives of foreign powers have had interviews with him, at which they were well received, and negotiations entered upon for continuing the treaties in force. The Mikado expresses a wish to maintain the best relations with foreign nations.

France.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

PARIS, July 7.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Marshal Neil made an eloquent defence of the army and military power of the nation. He declared that in 1867 France would have been unable to cope with her neighbors, but now her power was such as that none of them could compete with her.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday.

The report of the Health Officer for the month of June was submitted: 2,882 notices to abate nuisances had been served; 3,403 nuisances had been abated; 152 premises were connected with street sewers; 580 loads of swill were removed, and 424 loads of ashes; 1,385 dogs and cats, 17 horses, 4 cows and 4 hogs were removed. The fines in the Police Court amounted to $198.

The following is the report of small-pox and varioloid cases, reported by wards (including emigrants):

Ward.	Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Total.
First	7	0	7
Second	9	0	9
Third	7	3	10
Fourth	1	2	3
Fifth	1	0	1
Sixth	1	0	1
Seventh	0	1	1
Eighth	0	0	0
Ninth	2	1	3
Tenth	1	0	1
Eleventh	1	3	4
Twelfth	1	2	3
Thirteenth	2	1	3
Fourteenth	2	1	3
Fifteenth	6	4	10
Sixteenth	8	1	9
Total	54	15	69

Thirty patients were removed to the hospital.

The Finance Committee reported that no steps had been taken to commence proceedings against the Common Council.

On motion of Dr. Rauch, the matter was left discretionary with the committee.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted the mortality report for the week ending July 4th. The number of deaths was 165, being 19 more than died in the corresponding week in 1867, and 25 more than died the previous week. There were 11 premature and still births. He adds: The marked increase in the mortality of this week over the previous one, is owing to various causes. Among them may be enumerated the accidents and excesses incident to the 4th, the great changes and high degree of temperature, with the great influx of immigrants.

The influence of temperature and direction of the wind is as decided as any week that has passed under my observation. On June 28 only three deaths occurred, with a mean temperature of 66 degrees and an east wind, while on the 4th of July, twenty-eight deaths were reported, with a mean temperature of 96½ degrees and a southwest wind, with part of the day previous the southwest wind blowing.

Bowel and infantile diseases are on the increase, and a number of cases of cholera morbus have occurred, reminding the board of the necessity of increased vigilance in the removal of all exciting causes.

The increase in the number of males and females is very great, showing the influence of accidental causes and exposure. In carefully examining the causes of death, I find that quite a number of chronic cases died on the days when the weather was the most oppressive.

The work of sanitary improvement is steadily progressing, although much more remains to be done.

Small-pox has almost disappeared, and of the two deaths reported this week, one of them was a varioloid. No new cases have been reported in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Wards.

As the time approaches when the distilleries on the North Branch resume operations, I think it a matter of great importance that some action should be taken by the board, particularly with regard to the feeding of cattle, and the running of swill into the river.

The Sanitary Superintendent and the Health Officers were instructed to see that the regulations and ordinances regarding the last two things named be enforced.

The Sanitary Superintendent also submitted the mortality report for the month of June. The number of deaths was 555. There were 47 premature and still births. The number of deaths was 14 less than in the previous month. One hundred and seventy-three were males, and 182 were females; 352 were under five. Filed.

The report of Dr. Quades, upon the Small Pox Hospital, was received. During the past month 43 cases had been admitted, and 9 had died.

It was reported by the Health Officer that 730 nuisances had been abated during the past week.

The board then adjourned.

Suicide of a Drug Clerk.

A sad case of suicide, the immediate cause of which is yet involved in mystery, occurred on Monday evening in the drug store of Messrs. Bliss & Sharp, No. 144 Lake street. Mr. Andrew H. Thomas, a clerk employed in the store, was the victim. At about 5 o'clock a boy was sent into the cellar to procure drugs, and there found Thomas sitting in a chair in an apparently unconscious condition, his feet resting on a keg. He went up stairs and informed Mr. Sharp, who went to the assistance of the unfortunate young man, and found him in a deathly stupor. Severe treatment, and the application of a stomach pump and antidotes for the poison he was supposed to have taken, brought him partially to his senses, when he stated that he had taken acetate of opium. Drs. Powell and Blaney were sent for and did all in their power to revive the waning life of the young man, but to no avail, for a short time afterward he died. The corpse was yesterday given into the charge of the Coroner, who held an inquest upon it. Deceased was 27 years of age, and had the reputation of being a man of excellent character. He had been in the employ of Messrs. Bliss & Sharp two years, coming here from Lancaster, Pa., where his parents still live. His father is an aged and highly respected minister, and editor of a religious paper called the *Church Advocate*. The remains will be removed to Lancaster.

Fuel Protective Association.

The Fuel Protective Association held a meeting last evening in the office of A. Wallbaum, Esq., Uhlich's block, Mr. Louis Wahl in the chair.

The report of the committee, appointed at the last meeting, upon reorganization, was adopted. The report states that the losses of the company were owing to mismanagement. It recommended the appointment of an active, vigilant and influential Board of Directors, and that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer be filled by different persons; also, the appointment of an Auditing Committee, and that the capital stock of the company be reduced to $10,000. The committee believe that, under proper management, the company would become a permanent success and its business be greatly enlarged.

After the reading of the report there was some long rambling discussion concerning the absence of Messrs. Bould and Beecher, when Mr. Heading moved that the stockholders be invited to meet again on Tuesday evening next, at the same time and place, and that the book-keeper, the superintendents McDougal and Beman, and Messrs. Bould and Beecher be requested to attend.

Mr. Whitehead moved that the Directors be ordered to reorganize the company in harmony with the spirit of the report. The motion was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Under this head the St. Catharines (Canada) *Journal*, of a late date, contains the following item: "About six weeks since an old lady named Mrs. Reynolds, nee Woodward, left here in company with her grandchild to visit her relatives in Chicago, promising to return in a week, or to inform (here) whom she left in charge (a widow and her daughter) the reason of the failure to return. Since then nothing has been heard of the old lady, and, as she was known to be very punctual in all her engagements, fears are entertained for her safety. Her friends have written to several friends in Chicago, among others to the Chief of Police, without obtaining any clue to her whereabouts. [illegible] It is thought by some that they have given him the charge of a party in the eyes of the Chicago Fenians [illegible] It is singular, to say the least, that if alive and at liberty, she has neglected to communicate with her friends here."

REMOVAL.—The office of the Equitable Life Insurance Company has been removed from Rooms 1 and 2 Opera House, to No. 130 Washington street, Union Building. The career of the Equitable has been a remarkable one. In business only about nine years, it has already accumulated assets [illegible] millions, and is insuring at the rate of [illegible] millions a year. The company is represented in this city by Messrs. Jamieson & Griffin, to whom all applications for agencies should be made.

BOY LOST.—A little boy, two years of age, named Willie Roth, strayed away from No. 70 Bunker street, West Division, about ten o'clock yesterday forenoon. The lad was dressed in a short jacket and pants of checkered stuff, and wore a pair of gaiters. Any one who knows of his whereabouts will confer a great favor upon his parents by leaving word at No. 70 Bunker street or at No. 341 South Water street.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.—Michael Lahn, who was indicted in the Circuit Court for the murder of Richard Lapin, by stabbing him with a shoemaker's awl, was yesterday sentenced. The term of his imprisonment was fixed at twenty years in the Penitentiary. This is a case of murder.

THE MARSHMAN FUND.—[illegible]

THE TURF.

Dexter Park Jockey Club Meeting—Fourth Day.

Three Hotly Contested Races—Triumph of the Favorites.

The Races of Monday—A Great Programme for To-Day.

The attendance at Dexter Park yesterday was quite as large as that of the day previous, notwithstanding the fact that the heavy rain just after noon led many to believe that there would be a postponement of the day's races, and so induced them to remain at home. The track was quite heavy, and the races were much slower than they need otherwise have been, though they were none the less interesting.

THE RAILROAD PURSE

of $1,250, mile heats, three in five, free to all, was the first race of the afternoon. There were seven entries—Gilroy, Hazard, Gray Don, Joe Johnston, Fannie Moore, Birdy Bird, and Meek's Zero filly. Gilroy was in fine condition, and he looked so well that he was a steady favorite from the start, and was backed at odds against the field. Hazard was the second choice, but few felt any confidence in him. The following is the

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK JOCKEY CLUB, CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.—Railroad purse of $1,250; mile heats, best 3 in 5:

J. M. Clay's b. h. Gilroy, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe ... 1 1 1
P. Bissick's b. c. Hazard, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Heads-I-say, by Glencoe ... 3 2 2
T. Alcock's gr. c. Gray Don, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister ... 4 3 3
E. Warwick's b. h. Joe Johnston, 6 years, by Goodwood, dam by imp. Sovereign ... 5 4 dis
Jas. Lupe & Co.'s ch. f. Fanny Moore, 3 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by imp. Albion ... 2 dis
A. B. Holabird's b. m. Birdy Bird, 5 years, by Revenue, dam LaVanation, by imp. Ambassador ... dis
Dan'l Meek's b. f., 4 years, by Zero, dam by Epsilon ... dis

Time—1:49¼; 1:49; 1:49½.

STOCK YARDS PURSE.

The Union Stock Yards purse of $800 was a dash of two and a half miles, for all ages. There were entered Pat Malloy, Richelieu, Skylight, Viola and Mary Wynne. The latter did not start. Malloy was the favorite, at great odds, but Skylight won. The Banshee, on a former day of the meeting having caused him to rise high in favor. Richelieu was second choice. The following is the

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK JOCKEY CLUB, CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.—Union Stock Yards purse, $800; dash of two and a half miles, for all ages:

J. B. Davis' b. c. Pat Malloy, by Lexington, dam Gloriana, by Am. Eclipse, 3 yrs ... 1
Johnson & Patterson's ch. c. Richelieu, by Hiawatha, dam Nannie McAllister, 3 yrs ... 2
J. Supe & Co.'s ch. f. Viola, by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner, 4 yrs ... 3
D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Skylight, by Lexington, dam Daylight, by imp. Glencoe, 4 yrs ... 0
J. Supe & Co.'s ch. m. Mary Wynne, by Jack Malone, dam Parcelia, by imp. Leviathan, 5 yrs ... dr

Time—4:50½.

THE DROVERS' PURSE.

This was a mile dash, purse of $300, for three year olds owned west of the Ohio. There were seven entries, Corsican being the favorite at slight odds, Crouse's filly having a good call. The following is the

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK JOCKEY CLUB, CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.—The Union Stock Yards purse, $300; dash of one mile, free for all three year olds owned west of the Ohio:

J. B. Davis' b. c. Corsican, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Sovereign ... 1
D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Midnight, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Daylight ... 2
T. Moshier's b. c. by Zero, dam by Epsilon ... 3
W. Robkirk's b. c. Star of the West, by Iceberg, dam Queen of the West ... 0
— Cooper's ch. c. Iron-clad, by Van Wagoner, dam by imp. Belshazzar ... 0
W. M. Barron's b. c. Wisconsin, by Lexington, dam Kate Clark, by imp. Scythian ... 0

Time, 1:53½.

TO-DAY

is the greatest of the meeting, and the races that are to take place will be intensely interesting, and will, without doubt, attract an immense gathering. The rain of yesterday has rendered the track very fast for to-day, and great time may be expected.

The first race is the handicap hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles. The entrance is $20, p. p. $600 added—$100 to go to the second horse. For this race there are entered Ethelbert, Pilot, Lobelia and D. Duffy's Barney. This race will be one of the best of the meeting.

The second race is for the Dexter Park Jockey Club prize, of $2,000, four mile heats, for all ages. The entries are Plantagenet, Ruth, Algebaran and Mary Wynne. Plantagenet is the favorite against the field. Betting on this race was brisk last night, and the race will be one of the most interesting contests that have occurred this season anywhere.

The third race is the consolation purse of $750 for beaten horses; $100 to the second horse, $50 to the third; dash, one and a quarter miles. For this race there are thirteen entries.

Another thing to make the occasion of interest is the fact that the celebrated race of Vandal, Dr. Marigold, whose fifth heat in 1:46 stamped him as one of the great fliers of the turf, his sire, old Vandal, and the fillies Phoenix Belle, Betty West and Minnie Milton will be sold at auction at the close of the races.

MONDAY'S RACES.

Monday, the third day of the Dexter Park Jockey Club meeting, was characterized by three fine and spirited races. The day, like each of its predecessors for the past two weeks, was intensely warm and sultry, and it required all the attractions presented to draw out a large number to the races. Yet no further evidence is needed to point out the favor which racing has acquired and is acquiring with turfmen in this section, than that afforded by the numerous gathering which witnessed the races of Monday. The attendance numbered fully 2,500 persons, among them many leading citizens and a large number of ladies. The track was too dry to be fast, yet it was not so slow as to render the heats tedious by any means.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE PURSE.

The first race was for the Sherman House purse of $500, two mile heats, for all ages. For this race the entries had closed with the names of Merrill, Bastian and the colt Jim Walker. In the pools Merrill was the favorite, at first at evens against the field; but as the race drew near, there was a considerable increase of confidence manifested among the backers of the field. It was known that Merrill's condition was far from good, and that the other entries been some of those who ran against Merrill last week he would have been no favorite. As it was, however, a great deal of dread, and as the time drew near a thought that Walker would rise to have the call, he having hitherto sold second. The following is the

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK JOCKEY CLUB, CHICAGO, Monday, July 6, 1868—Sherman House purse of $500; two mile heats, for all ages:

D. Swigert's ch. h. Merrill, by Lexington, dam Miriam, by imp. Glencoe, 5 yrs ... 2 1 1
R. W. Lelavert's ch. f. Bastian, by [illegible], dam by imp. Albion, 4 yrs ... 1 2 2
J. W. Shaw's b. g. Jim Walker, by Natt Davis, dam by imp. Monarch, 4 yrs ... 3 3 dis

Time—3:47½; 3:52½; 3:50¼.

TREMONT HOUSE PURSE.

For the Tremont House purse, $300, mile heats, for all horses bred and owned west of the Ohio, there were entered Larkin, Malcom, Frank Webber and Lamplighter. In the pools Larkin was a great favorite, bringing as high as $100 in a pool of $200, and $200 in a pool of $300. Malcom and Webber alternated for second choice. It was generally conceded that Larkin would have an easy victory, Malcom's poor effort during the past week having led to the opinion that he was out of fix. The following is the

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK JOCKEY CLUB, CHICAGO, Monday, July 6, 1868—Tremont House purse, $300; mile heats, best 3 in 5, for all horses bred and owned west of Ohio River:

Lupe & Co.'s b. h. Malcom, 6 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster, by imp. Monarch ... 2 1 1 1
T. G. Saunders's b. h. Larkin, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Magenta, by imp. Yorkshire ... 1 2 2 2
F. W. Bennick's ch. c. Frank Webber, 3 years, by Breckinridge, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland ... 3 3 3 dr
Isaac Wilson's ch. c. Lamplighter, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Miss Lamplfoot ... 4 4 dr.

Time—1:48½; 1:47¾; 1:49; 1:52¼.

BRIGGS HOUSE PURSE.

This was a purse of $500, for a dash of two miles; free to all. There were seven entries, constituting a good field, in which Ruth sold a heavy and steady favorite. The following is the

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK JOCKEY CLUB, CHICAGO, Monday, July 6, 1868.—Briggs House purse, $500; dash of two miles, free to all:

B. F. Hutchinson's b. m. Ruth, 5 years, by Zero, dam Eglantine, by Lambda ... 1
J. Davis' ch. c. Sundown, 3 years, by Uncle Vic, dam imp. Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher ... 2
D. J. Crouse's ch. h. Meck, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. by Weatherbit ... 3
J. B. Grigsby's b. f. Minnie Milton, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Miss Morgan, by imp. Yorkshire ... 0
E. Warwick's ch. c. Transit, 4 years, by Bleakwind, dam Prairie Flower, by imported Sovereign ... 0
F. Bissick's ch. f. Maggie Hunter, 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam Heads-I-Say, by imp. Glencoe ... 0
D. Moshier's b. m. Galesburg Belle, 6 years, by Touchstone, dam by Rackpose ... 0

Time—3:48½.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE, in view of the important interests involved in the campaign, announces a great reduction in its price. This valuable sheet will now be mailed to subscribers for twenty-five cents until the 11th day of November next, a period of four and a half months. This fact should secure for it a circulation hitherto unprecedented. No other campaign document of the same value has ever before been offered at so low a rate. Besides editorial articles upon the great topics of the day now demanding public attention, it will contain full reports of meetings, speeches, &c., &c., copious selections from prominent contemporaries upon questions at issue, and will, in every honorable way, use its best endeavors to secure the election of the Republican candidates—Grant and Colfax. Those who desire to subscribe for the campaign should send in their names immediately.

SELF-ADJUSTING WINDOW SCREENS.—The self-adjusting window screen is an article that should be seen and carefully examined by every one. These screens admit the air freely, keep out the flies, and are just what every one is in need of at the present time. They can be changed from under the lower sash to over the upper sash in a moment. They are always sure to fit, and they cost but $1.50 each. They are manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 134 State street. See advertisement.

PURCHASING AGENCY.—It very often happens that parties are in want of certain articles or styles of goods, but do not know the proper houses to order from. To such the purchasing agency of Geo. LeFevre, No. 150 South Water street, offers the best advantages. A favorable acquaintance with the leading houses enables him to purchase at the lowest figures. All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

THE O'MALIA-BERRY SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A number of friends of Henry Barry, who was shot by Policeman O'Malia, at midnight on Monday, yesterday had a warrant issued by Justice Winship for the arrest of the officer, on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill. The condition of the wounded man is said to be very critical. The case will come up for examination as soon as sufficient testimony can be secured.

CHANGE OF PLACE.—The sale of Judge Davis' 368 residence lots, which was to be sold to-morrow, will be made at the salesroom of W. A. Butters & Co., Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph street, instead of on the ground. This change is believed to be advisable from a fear of an unexpected rain. The sale will be made at half-past two o'clock instead of two.

THE RECENT MURDER.—The body of the unfortunate Arthur Young, who was murdered in Dexter Park on the Fourth, has been removed to Detroit, where his relatives reside. An inquest was held upon his body, but no facts other than those published in THE TRIBUNE were elicited. Detectives are still at work upon the case.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.—The police of the First Precinct at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon made a descent on the gambling house of "Captain" N. Rowland, No. 51 Randolph street, and captured fourteen inmates, inclusive of the keeper.

FATAL [illegible].—[illegible]

[illegible] Pullis Brothers, where he died in a short time. He was aged thirty-one years and leaves a family.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—The White Fawn has entered upon its sixth week with flying colors, and its success continues to be unabated. In addition to the other attractions the favorite Westmael is on the boards, and was greeted on Monday evening with a perfect furore and showers of bouquets. Such a field of dancers, all upon the stage at one time, viz., Bonfanti, Westmael, Vestvali, Lupo, and the rest, was probably never before seen in this country, and the entertainment this week promises to become one of the most brilliant episodes in the history of stage spectacles ever known.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The Bee Dance, introduced for the first time in the Black Crook at McVicker's Monday evening, took greatly with the audience, and if one is to judge by the plaudits bestowed, it is something that will remain a prominent feature in the performance for several weeks. Mlle. Morlacchi appears first in a dim light, with a scarf wound round her person in fantastic folds. While dancing and disporting with the gauze ornament she is joined by a number of coryphees, each of whom is crowned with a light of transparency, and there follows what is called the Bee Dance, which in singular and novel evolutions is incomparable. A change in the advertised cast has occurred, owing to the absence of Nagle, whose part as Rodolphe is well filled by Mrs. Anna Cowell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—A very appropriate ending to the successful season just passed at Wood's Museum occurred on Monday evening, in the presentation of an elegant and substantial testimonial to the popular manager and lessee of the theatre, Frank E. Aiken, Esq., from the attaches of the establishment and its patrons. At the close of the main play Mr. Aiken was called before the curtain, after the close of a brief address, he was met upon retiring by George Southwell, Esq., who, with some appropriate remarks, presented him a handsome silver tea service, consisting of ten pieces, elegantly carved. Mr. Aiken acknowledged the compliment in the following manner:

"If I could only say what I felt I might say a great deal. I do not know that I ever was at a loss for words, but at this moment I hardly know what to say. As the representative of the generous donors of this magnificent gift I can thank you in my heart I do thank you, but I cannot find words to express how much. I had intended to allow the evening to pass without saying anything about myself, but I am afraid I cannot. Four years ago last March I came to this city a perfect stranger—without one friend in this great city of the West; but I soon found friends and discovered that the latter was in my own clients. At length Colonel Wood offered me the management of the Museum department and I accepted it with a great deal of reluctance. I believed it was a little too large for me. I was a little afraid of my own powers, but to my own satisfaction and the satisfaction of my friends I succeeded so well that when Colonel Wood retired from the Museum he offered me the lease, which I accepted without any reluctance, because I knew I had firm and tried friends [applause] who would stand by me in any emergency—though I have not had occasion to call upon them. And allow me to say, ladies and gentlemen, that the season which closed on Saturday evening last, was the most successful one since the Museum has been established. [Applause.] I would also remark that on Monday, August 10, I commence my new season with a good and carefully selected company, and will open with the new and very popular piece entitled 'Foul Play.' I hope to make the next season even better than the last. Allow me to thank you, one and all, and bid you good-night." [Applause.]

Last evening Arlington's well-known troupe took the Museum for a brief season and opened with a large house and an excellent entertainment.

HARTZ.—This wonderful illusionist commenced his second and last week among us on Monday evening in Crosby's Music Hall, to a good house, considering the heated state of the weather. He introduced, for the first time, the celebrated basket-trick, in which a young lady is put into a large wicker basket, and apparently transfixed with a sword, but appears at the farther end of the hall a moment after her voice has been heard and her hand seen, while the basket is empty. It is a feat of the highest order, and with the floating head, entitles Hartz to take high rank as a magician. His programme contains many novelties, and all its features are far above the average.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a man apparently thirty years of age, was found floating in the river yesterday near McCormick's reaper manufactory. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 7.

FLOUR—Some speculation at the close and since 'change. All the common extra at $8.25 and under taken up. Wheat—Speculative feeling, and No. 2 generally held at $2.25. Corn dull at $1.16, and oats quiet at 85c in store.

EXPORTS PAST WEEK—Flour, 3,469 brls; wheat, 4,300 bu; corn, 118,000 bu.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 7.

PROVISIONS—Pork, sales of 300 brls since 'change at $27.50. Lard—Prime steam held at 17½c, but there is not materially advanced over 16¾c. Other hog products quiet.

EXPORTS FOR THE PAST WEEK—Pork, 796 brls; bacon, 25,500 lbs; lard, 428,500 lbs.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—COTTON—Firmer; middlings, 31c; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 26 bales.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine, $7.50.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses nominal.

GRAIN—Corn easy at 85c. Hay unchanged. Oats firmer at 78c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $30.50. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 14c. Clear Sides, 17c. Lard dull; tierce, 18c; keg, 19c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, July 7.

BEEF CATTLE—About 200 head received to-day. Left-sold at prices [illegible] to be cleared before the market closes. Illinois Steers sold from 7¾@9c, chiefly 8@8¾c.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 7.

COFFEE—Good demand; Rio, [illegible] in gold. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good grocery; [illegible].

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 7.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 419 head. Market firmer; good to prime Illinois steers, 15@16c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,949 head. Market steady at 4@6¼c. Lambs at 7@11c.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,100 head. Market steady; fair to prime at 9¾@10c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 7.—RECEIPTS—Wheat 14,500 bu, corn 51,000 bu, oats 42,000 bu, flour 1,000 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat 22,000 bu, corn 40,000 bu, oats [illegible] bu.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer, asking ½c advance on yesterday's rates.

FLOUR—Fair demand for spring; price unchanged. WHEAT—[illegible] Milwaukee club at $1.90, closing asking [illegible]. CORN—[illegible]. OATS—Firm [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Juniper Tar Soap—Is a certain cure of chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., *New York*. Sold by all druggists.

The public will be glad to know that Messrs Griggs & Co. have established a depot in this city for Dr. Griggs' Aromatic Bitters, their manufactory is at Detroit, Mich. They are highly palatable and scientific bitters, and are recommended by the medical faculty wherever known. Burnham & Van Schaack, Wholesale Druggists, 1 and 3 Randolph street, are the wholesale agents. Sold by all druggists.

Physicians, Ministers and Attorneys, artisans and merchants, all use "Peterson's Ointment," and find it just what it purports to be, a prompt alleviator of the pain, and a radical cure for Corns and Bunions. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists. A. J. RANKIN, Proprietor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Words that Breathe.—Scent your handkerchief with Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," fair ladies, and your written words will breathe even a rarer fragrance than if they had been uttered by your own rosy lips. Sold by all druggists.

Burnett's Florimel.—To this fragrant and delicious perfume, permanence is added. For more than [illegible] years Burnett's preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivalled.

Perfectly Safe in All Cases.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, etc., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Colgate & Co.'s Fragrant Toilet Soaps are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the Standard by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere.

Bouquet Fee Santilles surpasses in exquisite sweetness and delicacy any foreign perfume. Lasting, delicious and cheap. Price 75 cents. Sold everywhere. A. I. MATHEWS & Co., 12 Gold street, New York.

"Spalding's Glue" mends crockery, wooden ware, &c.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. F. WIGHT'S, 88 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

In this city, June 30th, at the New Jerusalem Temple, by the Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Mr. JOHN [illegible] and Miss HELEN E. [illegible], daughter of [illegible], Esq., all of this city. No cards.

In [illegible], July 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Eddy, Mr. W. S. [illegible], of Chicago, and Miss JENNIE E. TURNER, youngest daughter of Jas. H. Turner.

In Bloomington, July 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. McLean, Mr. [illegible], of Chicago, and Miss PAMELIA J. GOULD. No cards.

DIED.

July 6, of apoplexy, WM. HOLDSWORTH, of this city, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from his late residence, 61 William-st., to-day, at 2 p.m.

In this city, July 7, WILLIE P., son of Wm. and Hattie [illegible], aged 11 months.

Funeral to-day at 10 a. m., from the residence of C. W. Fuller, 61 Chestnut-st.

Waterbury, Conn., papers please copy.

In St. Louis, July 7, JOHN HENDRICK[illegible].

His remains will arrive here Thursday morning.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—$5 Reward—A Dog Pup, about two months old; [illegible] white, [illegible] on Friday evening, July 3d, [illegible] FULSOM BROS. & CO., 194 Lake-st.

LOST—$5 Reward—On board Illinois Central train, July 6, or in Chicago, July 3, a pocket book with name of J. G. Hamaker on the cover. The book contained receipts and papers of no value except to the owner, who will return [illegible] of Hunt, Barbour & Hale, [illegible] The finder will confer a favor and receive the reward by leaving the book at HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE'S, 37 and 39 Lake-st.

LOST—On the 4th instant, on the verge of the lake, just north of Central-av., Highland Park, a six-barrel revolver, [illegible] The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 84 North Dearborn-st., or with F. P. HAWKINS, at Highland Park.

LOST—$5 Reward—A large black and white Newfoundland dog. The reward will be paid for his return to No. 185 Fulton-st.

LOST—A brown setter dog about 8 months old, with brass collar, with [illegible] attached, around his neck. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving him at 238 West Adams-st.

FOUND—A diamond pin, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement; a reward to the finder, a poor boy. JANNIS & CO., 82 State-st.

Pianos.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A very fine [illegible] piano, [illegible] HOGAN, P. O. [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

Amusements.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Fourth week of J. H. McVicker's unexampled success, the BLACK CROOK and TRANSATLANTIC BALLET. Re-appearance of MORLACCHI, the BEE DANCE. DIANA, LIEB and [illegible]. [illegible] o'clock, Saturday.

THE COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Sole Lessee.
J. H. HAVERLY ... Manager.

Tuesday evening, July 7. First Night of Summer Season.

GREAT ARLINGTON MINSTRELS.

First appearance of the celebrated performers, DELEHANTY and HENGLER in New Songs and Dances. A great bill this week. Grand Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

HARTZ—LAST FOUR NIGHTS.

The Indian Basket Trick, Floating Head, and Growth of Flowers.

Friday, last night of the Floating Head. Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75. At Root & Cady's. Last Matinee, Saturday. Reserved seats, 50cents.

THE WHITE FAWN.—MAMMOTH COMBINATION EXCURSION, down Lake Michigan, to Crosby's Opera House, Chicago.

On Friday, July 14th.

[illegible] THE WHITE FAWN [illegible]

[illegible]

SIX FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

Engaged, with good bands of music. Full particulars in local newspapers, posters and circulars.

ANNUAL

PICNIC EXCURSION

Of the SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, to Evanston, THURSDAY, July 9th, 1868. Good music will be provided, and everything done to make it a joyous occasion.

Tickets, 75 cents; children, 35 cents. For sale by A. J. Hoagland, 139 Lasalle-st.; E. A. Crittenden, 1 South Canal-st., and at the boat.

The party will leave on the steamer Orion, from steamboat landing, below Rush-st. bridge, South Side, at 8 o'clock a. m., returning at 5 p. m.

BASE BALL. A MATCHED GAME OF BASE BALL will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, between the 1ST AND 2D NINES OF THE EXCELSIOR CLUB, On their Grounds, corner Twenty second and State sts. If members are not on the ground promptly, their places will be filled by outsiders.

THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will give a

Grand Picnic at Haas' Park,

On Wednesday, July 8th.

All the friends of the Italians are cordially invited to attend.

J. RIBONI, Secretary.

Auction Sales.

TITLE SHORT AND PERFECT

TO THE

368 Residence Lots

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION.

By William A. Butters & Co.,

On Thursday, July 9, 1868.

At their Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st., at 2½ o'clock p. m.

Warrantee Deeds from Honorable Judge David Davis.

UNQUESTIONABLE TITLE.

EASY TERMS—¼ down; balance 1, 2 and 3 years, interest at 8 per cent.

Lots 25 by 125 Feet Each,

Fronting on Twenty sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts., Napoleon-place and Twenty-ninth-st., west of Stewart-av. and east of Wallace-st.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TIME AND PLACE

OF THE SALE OF

Judge Davis' Property

CHANGED.

The Sale will be made at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st., at 2½ o'clock p. m.,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 9th, 1868.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, at 9½ a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Hoop Skirts, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, 8th of July, at 9½ a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.

Straw Hats, Caps, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, [illegible] Cloths, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, JULY 9, At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.,

200 Cases Boots and Shoes.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.,

THURSDAY, July 9, at 9½ a. m.

Large sale of

Custom-Made Clothing and Piece Goods,

Of every description.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION,

At Northwestern Tattersalls,

THURSDAY, July 9, at 10 a. m.

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Lumber Wagons, Drays, Express Wagons,

HARNESS, &C.

To be sold without reserve, for cash.

At the Salesroom, corner of North State and Illinois-sts.

Cash Advances made on property consigned for sale.

C. H. MERRY, Auctioneer.

Regular Auction Sales—Thursdays and Saturdays.

WILL BE SOLD

ON THURSDAY, AT 10 A. M.,

A Large Number of

NEW OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

Of the best styles, direct from the Eastern Manufacturers.

C. H. MERRY, Auctioneer,

Corner of North State and Illinois sts.

COTTAGE HOUSE

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell on the premises No. 478 Canal-st., on MONDAY, July 6th, at 10 o'clock, one frame cottage, of four rooms, in good order. Sale without reserve. To be removed.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—With furnished room, by a young man, in a pleasant location on the South or West Side. Please address "PK," P. O. Box 1735.

BOARD—With single room, at a reasonable rate, on South Side. Christian family preferred. Address HARRISON, Tribune office.

BOARD—By a young gentleman and wife in a small Christian family. A permanent place for a moderate price desired. Address, stating terms, &c., LEROY, Tribune office.

BOARD—First-class permanent day board, convenient to Post Office, with breakfast from 6 to 7. Those who have good places again, with terms. "HARVEY," Drawer 6235, city.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished house. I wish to rent a good house, with furniture and fixtures complete. Must be in a good location on South Side. WM. F. KEEP, 53 State-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Immediately, a nice airy room in a good locality, on South Side, between Peck court and Eighteenth-st. and Fourth-av. and Wabash-av. Over a store preferred. Address, stating terms, "LEO," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—To a photographer, one of the best galleries in the city. Central location, with well established business. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., of H. F. TOBIN.

WANTED—To Rent—To man and wife, 2 rooms on the West Side, within 15 minutes' walk of Court House. JAS. B. STOREY, 99 Lake-st., Room 24.

WANTED—To Rent—3 or 4 furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, or a small house. Rent must be reasonable. No small children. Address, stating terms, "R. J." Tribune office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—A good, smart, energetic man, with $300, can hear of a good chance to engage in the fruit commission business, by addressing "FRUIT," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well established retail hardware, stove and tin store, doing a profitable business. Capital required from $2,000 to $3,000. For particulars inquire of Mr. SPENCER, Nos. 93 and 94 Michigan-av.

PARTNER—Wanted—A gentleman of good address with $2,000 in cash, to purchase a one-third interest in an honorable, established and well paying business. A fortune can be realized in a short time by a live business man. No triflers. References required. Call at 137 Madison-st., Room 4, Pope's Block. Address "C C S," Tribune office, Chicago.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the real estate business—one already established and doing a good paying business. [illegible] Address for one week "ESTATE," Room 8 Dole's Building.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take a half interest in a first-class billiard saloon in this city. A man accustomed to the business preferred. No man only ready cash required. Address "A D C," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old-established business in this city; capital required, from $1,000 to $1,500. A rare opportunity. Address "THOMPSON," Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had.

PARTNER—Wanted—$5,000 Partner in a lucrative manufacturing business. $5,000 to [illegible] present liabilities, $5,000 for working capital. The amount will buy two-thirds interest. Address "J. W." P. O. Box 616, Chicago.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Mules for sale—Six pair of well matched and well broken Mules for sale [illegible] by P. STROMBERG, 195 [illegible] Van Buren.

FOR SALE—Cheap—New and second-hand express wagons, [illegible] at MARTIN'S Carriage Factory, 281 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—A horse, suitable for heavy work, deep or single. Inquire of [illegible] T. Y. DAVIS, 35 South Water-st.

WANTED—One hundred cavalry horses. [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Cottage house, No. 1146 Michigan-av. Inquire at 26 Clark-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—House, No. 606 West Fulton-st., near Union Park. Also, house, No. 117 West Harrison-st., large and genteel, suitable for boarding house. Apply at 9 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—The cottage 397 Ontario-st., to a good tenant. I will purchase a small quantity of furniture. Rent cheap. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Wabash-av.—New house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Choice terms. OLINGER & WALLER, 86 Washington-st., Rooms 7 and 8.

TO RENT—New cottage near Union Park, with all modern improvements, with closets, pantry, sewer and gas. Apply to W. WALLER, Room 35 Lombard Block, Monroe-st.

TO RENT—25 Washington-st.—The stone front house, for residence or business purposes, at a reduced price. Apply to BENTLEY & HART, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—The cottage No. 18 Sholto-st., containing six rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply to DENIS MAGUIRE, 18 South Clark-st., or at 14 Sholto-st.

TO RENT—In the North Division, a two-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, all conveniences. Rent low. Inquire of J. H. SUTHERLIN, 33 Lombard Block, 169 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—The upper part of the 2-story house 278 Fulton-st., 4 rooms and closets, suitable for a small family. Situation pleasant. Rent low to a good party.

TO RENT—208 Wabash-av., two-story and basement house, 15 rooms, in good repair. [illegible] Furniture for sale. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 120 Clark-st.

TO RENT—On West Washington-st., west of Union Park, in a desirable location, a 2-story and basement brick house, with French roof. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A 3-story brick house, furnished throughout, with a brick barn, for 6 months or 1 year. Parties buying the furniture. Address "E B," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A small cottage house, containing 4 rooms, with cistern and city water in the house, on a large lot. Rent $18 per month. Inquire at 130 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A dwelling on West Side, east of Union Park, 12 rooms and all modern improvements. Two persons can be boarded if desired. T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Or for sale, the large boarding house, 119 Adams-st., with all modern improvements, and handsomely furnished.

TO RENT—A one and a half story cottage, containing 6 rooms, on West Monroe-st., between Leavitt and Oakley, for $18 a month. Inquire within or at store 138 West Randolph-st., or 888 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—The first floor of the two story frame building 19 South Desplaines-st., with gas, water, etc., for $10 a month. Inquire at 195 West Randolph-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—One or two single rooms, furnished. Large closet and gas. In first-class brick residence No. 66 Third-av. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—A nice furnished front room, at 184 Erie-st., suitable for a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, neatly furnished, well located, and suitable for one or two gentlemen. Also, a back room. Inquire at 226½ State st.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms—New, light, well ventilated and taken care of. Peter's Block 137 Madison-st., opposite Farwell Hall. Reference required. Apply at Room 47.

TO RENT—One or two unfurnished rooms on the West Side, in private family, to gentleman and lady. Cars pass in front of the house. Large grounds and beautiful shade trees in abundance. Address "R," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A furnished front room to gentlemen only, at 63 Third-av.

TO RENT—Neatly furnished room No. 157 Dearborn-st. Inquire at Room 1, up-stairs.

TO RENT—Room, with sale of furniture. Rent of room $8 per month. Apply, after 6:30 p. m., at Room 29 Rice's Block, entrance 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished parlor with bedroom attached, at $20 per month. Also, single rooms to rent cheap. 266 South Clark-st., near Monroe. Apply on third floor.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, at 18 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—Furnished room, to gentlemen, in brick block on Washington-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. All modern improvements in building. Address "COOL," Box 235, and state where interview may be had.

TO RENT—Furnished room in marble front, 182 State-st. Call at Room 9.

TO RENT—Four rooms, closet and water, in a cottage; also, front parlor, bedroom and closet, convenient for lodging rooms, unfurnished. Apply at 131 South Green-st.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, in a beautiful and central location. Inquire at 6 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—With or without board, a suite of front rooms and a large square room, gas and bath in house, private family, at 298 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in Portland Block. Inquire at Room 49.

TO RENT—A furnished room at 53 Third-av.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—First class second floor corner office, formerly occupied by B. W. Phillips & Co., southwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts. Apply to O. W. BARRETT, 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—Store and dwelling at $16 per month or cheaper. None need apply unless willing to buy a small quantity of fixtures. Apply at 137 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A nice store No. 219 Kinzie-st., suitable for a commission store. Rent, $25 per month. Some fixtures very cheap if required. Apply at 217, next door.

TO RENT—A brick store, 25x80 ft, southwest corner Wood and Lake-sts. Apply at Room 15, Lind Block, No. 162 East Madison-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

TO RENT—First floor and part of basement, No. 88 Michigan-av. AUSTIN, CLAPP & CO.

TO RENT—2d, 3d and 4th floors of the large brick building, corner of Canal and Eldridge court. Apply to G. KENDALL, 96 Washington-st., or to W. A. MOORE on the premises.

TO RENT—Basement about 80 feet square, with four front windows. Very light and dry at 116 South Wells-st., near Washington-st.

TO RENT—Offices and dock, centrally located, being the north easterly corner of Clark-st. bridge. Inquire at No. 2 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A good office, with furniture and fixtures for sale, at 134 LaSalle-st. Room 17.

TO RENT—A large newly finished office, 2d floor, corner Wabash-av. and South Water st. Inquire of GEO. W. FLANDERS.

TO RENT—A nice office at 122 South Clark-st., cheap. Apply to DR. STEPHEN, 83 South Clark-st., or Wm. Hansbrough, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Or Lease—The front and lower part of a good brick dwelling, in a good locality, for offices, stores, or other business purposes. Apply immediately at 175 State-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—Thirty lots on Burnside and Twenty-fifth-sts., at very low rates and on long time. Inquire of RICH & WATSERMAN, 94 Washington-st., Room 42.

TO RENT—A first-class marble front store on Lake-st., near Wabash-av. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Desk room and storage. Best stand in the city for a wholesale man or broker. Terms low. Wm. S. BOGGS, 147 South Water-st., corner Clark.

TO RENT—A good office on the second floor in Oriental Building, 122 La Salle-st., and fixtures for sale. Inquire of W. M. EGAN, Room 19, Oriental Building.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—The Marcher House, the only hotel in Onarga, Ill., a [illegible] town of 2,000 inhabitants.

FOR SALE—Grist and Planing Mill—A grist mill, having three run of stones, with a good planing mill adjoining—all run by the same power. For sale at a bargain. Apply to R. B. WILSON, Fairbury, Ill.

FOR SALE—Retail millinery store, at a sacrifice, parties being about to leave the city. 235 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A Bargain—A boarding house and lease of ice, saloon and furniture, cheap. Call at 137 West Randolph-st. The house is full of good paying boarders.

FOR SALE—A drug store, full stock and good fixtures and good trade. Amount, about $5,000. Terms, half cash, and eight months on the balance, if required. A good business, only sold on account of ill health. Will give a great bargain. Inquire of LORD & SMITH.

FOR SALE—A splendid retail drug store, in a large Western city. A good stand, has prescription trade, and a constantly increasing custom. A good buyer can make a bargain by applying at once to "E W F," Box 74, Jeffersonville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—A basement saloon, in one of the best locations in Chicago. It includes shelving and fixtures, bar, &c. It is decidedly cheap. Apply to R. H. KERSHAW & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A cigar store, in one of the best locations in the city. Inquire at Room 13 Pope's Block, from 11 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—A first-class boarding house. Inquire at 191 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—The State rights of a valuable patent, issued June 9th, 1868. Inquire at Room 13 Pope's Block, from 11 to 12 o'clock a. m. and 4 to 5 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—A large list of business chances. We are making this a specialty. Bargains at all prices. Call and see us. BALDWIN & CO., 169 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A rare chance, ill taken soon—A boarding house and saloon, doing a good business. Reason for selling, ill health. 96 Randolph-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A small stock of stoves, tinware, house furnishing goods, and a set of tinner's tools. In the thriving town of Geneva, located in one of the finest inland cities west of the lakes, and within one hundred miles of Chicago. A good opportunity for a young man with small capital to make a fortune. Address for two weeks, "J M T," 95 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—The business of furnished lodging rooms in a first-class building, lease and furniture. Good rent, [illegible] Address for three days "J K," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and a four years' lease of a first-class confectionery establishment, No. 185 North Clark-st., doing a good business, and will be sold cheap for cash.

FOR SALE—Saloon and fixtures, 183 Randolph-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug store. Inquire at No. 39 North Clark-st. BIROTH, BLOCKI & CO.

FOR SALE—A first-class drug store, good location, doing a first-rate prescription trade. Will sell cheap. Cause ill health. Address "X," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Boarding house, lease and furniture, full of boarders, good stand, rent low. Cost $3,500. Must be sold. $1,500 cash will take it. Call at once. LAMB & CO., Brokers, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Hotel, with furniture for sale. A No. 1 stand, at El Paso, at the crossing of the Illinois Central and T. P. & W. Railroad, a large and profitable trade, with only two hotels. Address CHARLES TOMLINSON, Mansion House, El Paso, Ill.

Machinery.

IRON PLANERS—We have the best trade for parties wishing iron planers. [illegible] planers built to order. Lathes, screw cutting, [illegible] HAWKINS & JAMES, 130 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Steam engines of all sizes and kinds; the best engines and the best machinery in the West. Call or write for circular and price list. [illegible] South Canal-st. E. H. AMES.

FOR SALE—Three 30-horse portable engines, [illegible] new. Also, new engines and boilers of various sizes. Shafting, pulleys and hangers, [illegible] 68 Lake-st. [illegible]

WANTED—At [illegible] machinery [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 378 North LaSalle-st. Only $5,300 for a few days. Lot 33x125 with good barn. The house is in good order, and nearly new. Terms easy. [illegible] The lot alone would be worth nearly all the money asked for the property. [illegible] terms. Apply to W. [illegible] COODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—Two very desirable houses, with lots 50x180, on corner Rucker and Adams-sts., east front, [illegible] cold water, bath rooms, having every convenience, and good barns. Will be sold at a bargain. The property must be sold. [illegible] GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—Cottage house and lot on Smith-st., near Madison. Must be sold this week. [illegible] LAMB & CO., Brokers, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—We have several handsome new cottages in choice neighborhoods, convenient to cars, for sale on monthly payments, suitable for parties of small means. Call on us before purchasing. Also, property improved and unimproved in all parts of the city and vicinity. VAN ALLEN & COVERT, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—Will sacrifice—Cottage house and lot on West Lake-st., new and in perfect order, $1,800 will take it. LAMB & CO., Brokers, 164 Randolph-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—Or to exchange for other property, a large and handsome brick house, [illegible] with the modern improvements. [illegible] will be sold the furniture and a long lease of the ground. Inquire on the premises, 173 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—By Hodges & Cosgrove, No. 3 Tribune Building. A nice new cottage on Twenty-sixth-st., just west of [illegible]. Cottages on Twenty-sixth-st., on monthly payments. [illegible] Burdan-av., on long time and low prices.

FOR SALE—In Evanston and North Evanston, houses and lots at low figures, to be paid for in monthly payments. Also, lots in Lake Grove and Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, 10 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Two two-story houses, 10 rooms each—with lots—in a good locality on West Side. One block from street cars. $2,500 on easy terms. W. M. BENTON, Room 9, Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—The very desirable house and lot, 84 North Leavitt-st., near Hays' School. Pleasant neighborhood. Apply at the house, or at 96 Monroe-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A new house, with large lot, desirably located on Cottage Grove. Any one wishing a nice home, and also to secure a good investment, can obtain a bargain, on easy terms. Apply for a few days, at Room 9 Central Depot.

FOR SALE—Cottage and lot on Fulton-st., just finished. Will be sold at a great bargain, if applied for immediately, as the owner moves to California. Apply at 7 M. E. Church Block.

FOR SALE—A nearly new two-story house of 9 rooms, water in first and second stories, and lot 25 feet front, on Harrison-st., near Jefferson. Only $3,200. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class three story and basement marble front residence on Michigan-av., lot 72x120 to a 20 foot alley, between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., & JACKSON, 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 498 Dearborn-st. House contains seven rooms; lot is 25 by 100 feet, between Goethe and Division-sts. Very cheap, and terms to suit. KERR, BASH & CO., 123 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—In Evanston—Splendid houses and lots, on monthly payments, at very low figures. Possession given immediately. Call and see us. KERR, BASH & CO., 123 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By W. V. Johnston & Co., 137 Madison-st. Cottage and lot on West side; cheap.

Cottage and lot on Langley-st., at $65 per foot.

60 feet on Lake-av.

15 feet on Ellis-av., very choice.

1,100 feet on Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A good, almost new cottage and lot, on Sedgwick-st., for only $1,600. Must be sold—owner in need. Also, several other houses and cottages in good locations. RICE & CADWELL, 138 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Kinzie-st., near Rush-st. Price $14,000. Can be rented so as to pay 20 per cent interest. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By Carter H. Harrison, 96 Randolph-st.:

11 acres on Milwaukee-av., south of North-av.

15 acres on Milwaukee-av., north of Division-st.

5 acres on Division-st., corner of Robey.

5 acres on Two Mile-st., corner of Robey.

12 Seeon Lake-st., between Ann and Elizabeth. Paid 12 per cent.

75 feet on Lake-st., between Ann and Elizabeth. Unimproved.

15 feet on Fulton-st., between Ann and Elizabeth.

100 feet on Carroll-st., between Ann and Elizabeth.

18 feet on Jackson-st., corner of Robey.

25 feet on Adams-st., near Western-av.

25 feet on State-st., near Peck-court.

25 feet on Dearborn-st., near Eldridge court.

36 feet on Larrabee, Hawthorne and Crosby-sts.

20 feet on Franklin-st., near Oak.

The property is all very desirable, and will be sold at bargains.

FOR SALE—By McMullen & Witherell, 164 Clark-st., Room 1 and 2:

200 lots at Rock Island Junction, beautifully situated.

5 acres, very choice and highly improved, south of city limits. A bargain.

40 acres, 7½ miles west of city limits, $125 per acre.

20 acres 8½ miles west of City limits, on line of Galena Road.

House and 4 lots on North Halsted-st. $1,500. Good terms.

150 feet on Superior-st., corner St. Clair. Valuable business property.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., 99 Dearborn-st.:

Corner Market and Wells-sts.

Corner Adams and Wells sts.

Corner Quincy and Wells sts.

20 feet on Wabash-av., at low figure, with same front on River-st.

15 lots on North-av., west of Wood-st.

20 acres on lake shore, south of Hyde Park.

25 acres on Madison-st., 1½ miles from limits.

2 half-acre lots in Egan's South Addition.

FOR SALE—By G. S. Hubbard, Jr., & Jackson, 53 Dearborn-st., rear Commercial National Bank:

[illegible] acres, block 7, Hamburg subdivision, just south of Douglas-place, east of Halsted-st.

Five acres adjoining the Bourbon tract in Hyde Park, east of the Illinois Central Railroad. [illegible] between Rosedale and Hyde Park station.

Five acres, near Lake, on Indiana-av., corner of Sixty-first-st., finely timbered.

The attention of all looking for investment in Hyde Park is invited to the above.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Fine residence lots in the West Division.

6 lots on Tyler-st., near Centre-av.

6 lots on Harrison-st., near Throop.

8 lots on Taylor-st., corner of Robey.

The lots are beautifully located and are fast increasing in value.

OLINGER & WALLER, Real Estate Brokers, 86 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—Half acre lots, in a most desirable residence locality, a couple of blocks east of the Presbyterian Seminary, and within ten minutes' walk from Lincoln Park. Price $1,500—one-third cash and one and two years' time. J. PRUSSING & CO., Larmon Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—By Van Allen & Covert, 86 Washington-st., lot on Archer-road and Grove-st., well adapted for business purposes, with frame building, heller, &c. Very cheap.

FOR SALE—Two tracts on South Side—20 acres west of Stock Yards and 10 acres south-west of same, both desirable for investment. J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near Post Office.

FOR SALE—Three lots, 75x125, and good cottage house, on North side, near Lincoln Park, 2 blocks, if bought at once. Apply to J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near Post Office.

FOR SALE—88x120 feet on Kankakee-av., a little south of Douglas-place, very cheap for a few days. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—5 acres on Indiana-av., two miles south of city limits. The most beautiful lot in market. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—The best unimproved corner on Michigan-av. for only $ [illegible] front. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., & JACKSON, 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—West Harrison-st., between Robey and Leavitt-sts., if sold soon, will purchase at $60 per foot on time. Will sell to parties who will build this fall. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., & JACKSON, 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 99x115 feet, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Thirtieth-st. Cheap, and on very favorable terms. KERR, BASH & CO., 123 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—One acre of land on Milwaukee-av., and one acre on Western-av., at Wauban-av., divided in lots ready for market. A safe investment. KERR, BASH & CO., 123 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Lots 12, 13, 16 and 17 in block 13, Essendale, lots 30x136 feet to an alley. One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. Must be sold. KERR, BASH & CO., 123 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50 feet, east front, Kankakee-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., at a great bargain for a few days. KERR, BASH & CO., 123 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Four 5 acre tracts on the South Side, with fine railroad facilities, owned by a non-resident, and for speedy sale. We recommend these tracts as fine investments. T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 feet near Division-st., running through to Clark and LaSalle—cheap, 1,360 feet on North-av., a beautiful grove, at $13.50; lots in Lee tract, the highest and prettiest ground in the city, and only one-fourth cash. D. L. BONONE, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—On five years' time, if improved immediately—Desirable residence lots on Leavitt-st., between Jackson and Harrison, choice neighborhood. YOUNG BROTHERS, 738 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

FOR SALE—A large lot, centrally situated, in Chicago, and suitable for first-class business improvements. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Ten acres on Wabash and Michigan-avs., one mile south of city limits, on easy terms, by JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, Room 1, Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—Two lots on West Van Buren-st., 50x125 feet. $700, on easy terms. Apply at Room 13 Otis Block, 162 East Madison-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—96x110 feet on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., at a bargain for a few days. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—120 acres of land on the Archer-road, 8 miles south of the city limits—cold [illegible]. Also, on accommodating easy terms. A bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A first-class residence situated in the beautiful town of Geneva, Ill., on Fox River. House has 12 rooms, wash room, all modern improvements, with three acres of ground, highly improved with a variety of shade, fruit and ornamental trees, also small fruits—grapes, pears, cherries, plums, &c. Convenient to the cars. Four express trains from Chicago daily. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Brokers, Room 8 Metropolitan Block, corner Rand olph and LaSalle-sts., or apply to Mr. SAMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—160 acres choice farming land, partly improved, in Wisconsin for merchandise. Also, Illinois lands, in any quantity, for merchandise or town lots. "I L," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—By order of the Court, at St. Charles, Kane Co., 2 miles from Chicago via Dixon Air Line, a valuable home, stone cottage, containing 9 rooms, and [illegible] [illegible] water, wood house and cistern, a good barn, [illegible] the purest of water. [illegible] &c. The house is delightfully located and will sell [illegible] For further information, call on [illegible] A. MILES, American Express Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE—20 acres of choice land in Wilmette, near the lake, only a short distance from this city. Will be sold at a great bargain, including buildings, &c., $4,000. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange, for goods or houses on leased lots in the city, 200 acre land in Iowa, Wright and Hardin counties, timber and prairie. KERR, BASH & CO., 123 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—At Lake View—A handsome and commodious residence, with ten acres of land, [illegible] gardens, ice house, barns, &c. Will be sold at a great bargain if sold soon. Apply to the owner, C. COMSTOCK, 7 Court House, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A legitimate claim, 80-acre farm in Benton County, Indiana, at a great sacrifice. Must be sold. BALDWIN & CO., 169 Madison-st., Room 4.

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—July 7, 1868, from 889 [illegible] [illegible] the above number.

STOLEN—[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—In a wholesale clothing house in New York city, a salesman who can command a good trade in the Western trade. [illegible] will please address, stating their experience and the salary expected, "A," P. O. Box 4470, New York.

WANTED—At Curran's, No. 18 Speed's Block, salesmen who can engage permanently. Previous experience as such, or bookkeepers, not necessary, though desirable. $1,000 to $1,200 per year.

WANTED—A man who thoroughly understands how to manage a sawmill cutting machine, and also to run [illegible] factory. Apply to [illegible] 5 Stewart's Commercial Agency.

WANTED—Enterprising men in city and country to introduce a new [illegible] Great sale. Address [illegible] MOODY & HAYES, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A travelling agent for a well-known Kentucky distillery house. A man who has travelled for a wholesale whiskey house preferred. To the right man, who has an extensive acquaintance in the Western States, and can give satisfactory references, a liberal price will be paid. Address "DISTILLER," Box 125, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Stanford & Murdoch, 15 Reynolds' Block, want agents for 3 of the best selling articles ever known. $50 per week guaranteed. Call, or send for catalogue.

WANTED—Two reliable salesmen of experience. Men of little or no experience, to whom permanent employment and liberal salary will be given. Apply personally after 9 a. m., at ORVIS & BOSTWICK'S, 123 and 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Reliable canvassers to introduce Emerson's Temporary Binder. Exclusive territory, no competition, ready sale and honest dealing. PATTERSON & BENNETT, 120 South Clark-st., Room 79.

WANTED—Twenty men with teams to haul brick. Good wages and steady work. Apply at [illegible] brick yard, or at the Steam Brick Yard on LaSalle-st., corner Twenty-second.

Trades.

WANTED—2 polishers, 1 grinder, 1 plow-share moulder, [illegible] 2 others. Good chances always open at 96 [illegible] Room 3.

WANTED—One or two truckmakers to work on No. 1 work. Good wages and a steady job. Apply to GEO. B. WALL, 60 [illegible] 111 Clark-st.

WANTED—Carpenters, at the northeast corner Paulina and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—A head cook, white man, to go to Burlington, Iowa. For particulars inquire at 46 North Wells-st., between 9 and 11 a. m.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Immediately, 1 brakeman, 5 men to work in a sawmill, 10 to go to Iowa, and 20 to go Friday; also 5 good farm hands and 20 railroad shovelers. Apply at GREAT WESTERN BUREAU AGENCY, 191 South Clark-st., Room 3. Transportation furnished.

WANTED—This day, 100 men to work on railroads. Wages $2 per day and free transportation. Inquire at 286 South Water-st., near LaSalle-st. bridge.

WANTED—Laborers, tracklayers, spikers and quarrymen for Union Pacific Railroad. Wages $2 to $4.50 per day. For transportation apply at 100 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—Six teams to haul wood in Michigan. Wages $3 per day. Also 100 laborers for Michigan and Wisconsin, wages $2 per day. Apply at 169 Madison-st., Room 9.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 1 entry clerk, 1 travelling agent, 2 clerks, 2 brakemen, 1 fireman, 2 porters, 2 waiters, and 1 bartender. Apply at 84 Dearborn-st., Room 2. Applicants by mail address H. G. ROSS & CO., P. O. Box 831, enclosing 10c for particulars.

WANTED—This day, 75 sawmill laborers, 20 railroad men and 25 laborers to work in a quarry. For wages and particulars apply at the Employment Headquarters, Room 3 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Good girls who understand the running of Singer sewing machines, to work on coats. Good wages paid. Apply at 262 Cottage-av., West Side.

WANTED—An efficient woman to do a canvassing business. Will pay salary and commission. Call at Room 9, 131 South Clark-st., between 9 and 10.

WANTED—5 industrious young ladies. Work light and pleasant. Salary $9 per week. References required. Call at once. STANFORD & MURDOCH, 15 Reynolds' Block.

House Servants.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework for a small family. One from the country preferred. Call at the office of the Garden City Collar Co., 76 State-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework at 292 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A Norwegian or Swede girl to do general housework at 23 Twenty-sixth-st., immediately.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, a good washer and ironer. References required. Apply at 214 West Washington-st.

WANTED—At 185 West Monroe-st., corner of Halsted, a German or Norwegian girl to do general housework. Must be a good cook.

WANTED—A good German or Irish girl for general housework. Apply at 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a family living in a small village. It will be steady for the year [illegible], washer and ironer. Apply at No. 9 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A good German or Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small family. [illegible] cook, wash and iron. A good permanent home will be given. Apply at 627 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do plain cooking and general housework in a small family. Call at the Music store No. 91 Washington-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A girl who understands cooking, washing and ironing. None but a first-rate hand need apply. Best wages given. Address Box 516, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. References required. 283 Indiana-st.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Call at 110 Kankakee-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—15 dining-room girls—wages $12 per month, [illegible] for Burlington, Iowa. Inquire of F. TRIMBLE, Central House, opposite the bridge. Also 7 dishwashers.

WANTED—A good laundry and kitchen girl—kitchen girl to understand cooking. Apply immediately at 182 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A good strong kitchen girl. One that can wash, iron and cook. Apply at 102 Adams-st.

WANTED—A good girl who understands cooking, washing and ironing. Also a second girl. Apply at 191 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply immediately at 241 Illinois-st.

WANTED—Six good ironers can have steady work at the Chicago Steam Laundry, 99 West Madison-st.

WANTED—Girls to iron at the Dearborn Laundry, 145 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—2 scrub girls, 2 dining room girls and 3 laundry girls at the Bureau House.

WANTED—Two good girls, Germans, Swedes or Norwegians, at 285 Michigan-av. Must bring good references.

WANTED—At 567 North LaSalle-st., a good girl to do general housework in a small family. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A strong German or Swedish young girl to do cooking and washing in a small family. Inquire at 6 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A first-class cook, colored preferred, to go to [illegible] to live into the country. Good references required. Apply at 89 South Clark-st., up stairs, in front office.

WANTED—At 390 Wabash-av., a good plain cook. To a good reliable girl a good home and steady employment.

WANTED—A girl to do housework on a farm in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, near Beloit, Wis. Call at 352 Warren-st., after 6 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—At 19 Congress st., two first-class girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work and assist with the washing and ironing.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—M. Loraine, clairvoyant and test medium, ladies' and children's physician. Examinations for all complaints in clairvoyant state. 333 State-st.

WANTED—A party with three thousand ($3,000) dollars, to take charge of the best paying business in Saint Louis, Mo. Business already established, no opposition, and paying largely. Those having money and meaning business, may address, for one week, "BUSINESS," Tribune office.

WANTED—From one to five copies of the Daily and Weekly Tribune of April 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 23, 24, 28 and 30, also of June 21, 1868, [illegible] for which a liberal price will be paid for their return to this office.

WANTED—$1,500 or $2,000 for a term of years, at 10 per cent interest. Ample security given on house and lot in Evanston. Address "CRAWFORD," Tribune office.

WANTED—The great Gypsy palmist is now fully prepared to wait upon all. She will give you a full history of your life, and teach you how to win the opposite sex. Residence 763 State-st.

WANTED—A well-assorted stock of clothing to sell on commission. Apply at auction store, 33 West Randolph-st., cor of Canal.

WANTED—Bass singer in a quartette choir. One possessing a good voice and who is able to read music at sight. Call, or leave of a situation [illegible] with references, "CHOIR," P. O. Drawer 5819.

WANTED—We have money to loan on chattel mortgage securities, pianos, watches, diamonds and other good collaterals. Ladies can call on us in writing. FORD & BARKER, 124 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Stencil cutters to know that Hilton's celebrated "Excelsior" stencil tools and plates can be obtained only of JOHN C. HILTON, Nos. 1 and 3 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A room mate. No furniture required, as I have the room furnished. Address "WILL," P. O. Box 119.

WANTED—Everybody, old and young, male and female, to call upon MADAME DUVAL, the greatest fortune teller known. She will astonish you with revelations of the past, present and future. No. 377 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Those interested to know that divorces are legally obtained without publicity, or at a small expense, in the Union States. Address Box 1637.

WANTED—Mrs. T. J. Lewis, the celebrated natural Seer, [illegible] health, marriage, changes and absent friends. 133 South Clark-st. Room 3.

WANTED—To make arrangements with a travelling salesman to take orders for merchandise in Illinois and Indiana. No competition. Address, with stamp, LAMB & CO., Brokers, 164 Randolph-st.

WANTED—All farmers who will sell pop corn, please communicate with J. SANDERS, 133 Blandford-st., New York.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Old newspapers at 50c and 75c per package of 100 papers, at Tribune office.

FOR SALE—One billiard table and saloon fixtures. Inquire at 374 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—300 cases Spencer's self-sealing fruit jars. Also, wooden ware and grocers' sundries. Call or address, for prices, T. L. DAVIS, 29 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—An elegant new English Brussels carpet, [illegible] 70 Washington-st., or 133 South Sangamon.

FOR SALE—The lease of a handsome dwelling and lot, with furniture. Cheap. Inquire at Room 13 Pope's Block, from 11 to 12 o'clock a. m. and 4 to 5 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—Stove, No. 9 Crusader Cook, [illegible] Call at 130 [illegible] Water-st.

FOR SALE—Dirt, at 299 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—Price $60—[illegible] ticket to New York, [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—As companion, by a young lady fully competent to [illegible], and is accustomed to use of machine. Address "A," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Swedish lady to take care of children, with references furnished. Apply at 79 North Dearborn-st., Mrs. KEEFE.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl, to do second work in a private family; good references. Apply in rear of 49 West Lake-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl to do second work or light housework. Candidate 1 [illegible] West side.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl, as a short distance in the country. [illegible] Call 782 Wabash-av. With a small private family.

SITUATION—Wanted—As nurse, by a lady of experience. Best of references required. Address [illegible] 1148 [illegible].

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl, to do general work in a small family. Call at 229 Clark-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—For two girls. A family having closed their house, wish to secure a situation for their [illegible] cook and laundress. Apply at MRS. BAKER'S office, 1[illegible] State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good cook, washer and ironer. Best of references. Apply for two days at [illegible] TAKEN'S, 206 Chicago-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady [illegible] of music, painting, French, Latin and English, [illegible] Carrier No. 93.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress. Has good experience and is fully competent; can furnish good references. Please call, or address note to 169 State-st.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two girls, a first-class cook, the other to do second work. Call for two days at 24 Illinois-st. References required.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman, by a young Swedish man, who has had experience in the business and is willing to make himself useful. Address "S X," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man from the East, with a small family, a situation as manager, to take care of horses. Please address [illegible] CALL, 79 Coventry-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class man, [illegible] business. Address "C," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A first class bookkeeper, with 11 years' experience, desires a situation in every way reliable. [illegible] city references given. Address "ACCOUNTANT," P. O. Box 1135.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man to drive a grocery wagon. Has had two years' experience in the business. Can give the best of references. Address "A B," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Norwegian, either as shipping clerk or [illegible] work. Can read and write English. Address "O O," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bartender by a young man (Swede). Has some experience and is experienced in the above named business. Address "GEORGE O," Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—MEN OF OUR DAY. A great national work; concise and complete. [illegible] COLFAX, and all the leading men of the day. By Dr. L. P. Brockett, author of "Appleton's Cyclopedia," [illegible] ZIEGLER, MCCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—"THE VOTER'S TEXT BOOK," just published. Every voter will buy it. It is not partisan. Agents are doing splendidly. [illegible] AMES, ADAMS & HIGGINS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "EXCELSIOR" GRINDER, for grinding the sections of mowers and reapers. A perfect success. [illegible] Call and examine immediately at Room 29 [illegible] Block.

AGENTS—Wanted—REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS. The grandest political combination ever offered. Every voter can secure a handsome and true [illegible] of the candidates. [illegible] Send for [illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago, New York or Memphis.

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK. [illegible] dress J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 5 Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, for the CAMPAIGN LIVES OF GRANT AND COLFAX, by General James S. Brisbin, [illegible] Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 5 Custom House place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—WANTED—For the rapidly selling book, "Sunshine and Shadows of New York," by Matthew Hale Smith. [illegible] Large per cent given. Address CLARK & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the Combination Lifter, absolutely new and useful articles needed in every family. Apply to P. T. ALLEN, 23 South Water-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, to sell the best selling goods extant; $15 per day easily made. [illegible] Address E. W. CHAPPELL, 97 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell THE LIFE OF GRANT, by the celebrated historian and biographer, Hon. J. T. Headley. [illegible] W. LILLEY, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the PENN LETTER BOOK and Penn Letter Envelope [illegible] Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—The campaign chart of GRANT and COLFAX now ready. Also a new, beautiful chart, [illegible] Send for new circular of best goods for agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

Boarding and Lodging.

11 Quincy-st. near State-st.—Furnished rooms, with or without board. Pleasant location, 5 minutes' walk from Court House.

20 Willard-place, first street west of Ann—A nicely furnished front room, or suit of rooms, to gentleman and wife, with location and family first class. References exchanged. Home comforts assured.

38 and 40 West Madison-st.—Single rooms, only $5 per week; two in a room, $4.50 per week. Good board and every convenience. Location pleasant and cheerful.

40 Franklin st., between Lake and Randolph.—Five or six gentlemen can be accommodated with board and single rooms. Also day boarders.

42 East Twelfth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.—A handsome suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, also a front room, with good closet, for rent with board.

49 Van Buren-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.—Large furnished front room, with closet and use of bath room, and board, where there are but few boarders.

64 Park-av.—One large room and closet, or suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

82 Adams-st.—A large pleasant front room, and one single room, to rent with board.

87 Twenty-fourth-st.—We have two very pretty rooms to rent with or without board. House new, and surrounded with shade trees. Private family. No other boarders.

97 Third av., corner Harrison st.—One large airy room, suitable for three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with good board. Also, one smaller room.

101 Warren-st., near Union Park.—Large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, gas, closets, bath-room, &c. Terms moderate.

113 Michigan-av.—Pleasant front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Also rooms for two gentlemen. References exchanged.

122 North State st.—Two furnished rooms to rent with board.

142 Wabash-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to rent with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

143 East Monroe-st.—Gentlemen wishing day board can be accommodated, and also a few lodgers at reasonable rates in a private family, one block from the Post Office, desirably located.

146 South Halsted-st.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. A very pleasant location. References required.

162 State-st., up stairs—Pleasant furnished rooms, with good board. Also, day boarders accommodated.

175 Wabash-av.—To rent, a large, well furnished front room, with good board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

183 West Washington-st.—A pleasant suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

212 Wabash-av.—One well furnished room to rent with good board. Accommodations for day boarders. Terms moderate.

324 Wabash-av.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms, with hot and cold water in closets. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Rooms and table first-class.

366 Ohio-st., near the lake shore—Pleasant rooms to rent with good board for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at moderate prices. References required.

456 Michigan-av.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, in the new marble front house, opposite the Lake Park. Also day boarders. References exchanged.

462 West Washington-st.—Pleasant and nicely furnished rooms, with board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, or families. Location and accommodations first-class.

494 Wabash-av.—To rent, with first-class board, a suit of front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, also a pleasant room for gentleman. But few boarders.

513 Wabash-av.—To rent, elegantly furnished front rooms, single or in suites, with first-class board, in a private family. Terms moderate.

882 Indiana st.—Large unfurnished room, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also, furnished room for a gentleman, with board, in a private family.

903 Wabash-av.—A suite of handsome front rooms, unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, a handsomely furnished single room.

IF a gentleman and wife with a pleasant home are in want of a friend with a good room, [illegible] family where there are no other boarders. Address [illegible] references exchanged.

WABASH-AV., near Congress-st.—A pleasant room to let, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. [illegible] Apply at 539.

NORTH SIDE, in new, first-class house, [illegible] Two suites of unfurnished rooms, with or without board, small private family. Address "K," Tribune office.

To Lease—Real Estate.

TO LEASE—We are authorized to offer on very liberal terms a lot [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Fourth Day of the Democratic Convention.

Twelve More Ballots and No Nomination.

Letter from Pendleton Withdrawing His Name.

Hancock Receives 144 1-2 Votes on the Last Ballot.

Mr. Chase Approves of the Platform Adopted.

Name of the Chief Justice to be Brought Forward To-Day.

Complimentary Vote for General McClellan.

A Lively Row in the Illinois Delegation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 8.

A CHANGE IN THE SCENE.

The proceedings throughout to-day were of more exciting interest than on any previous day and the body assembling at Tammany begins to look less like a mourners' class meeting and more like an orthodox Democratic convention. Cheers, hisses and counter cheers constantly diversified the roll call. Often everybody was on his feet shouting at everybody to sit down.

THE GRAND STRATEGY

of the two-thirds rule was displayed in all its beauty. Two or three of the delegations had old-fashioned Democratic rows among themselves, which they tried to drag into the convention, and once the simple announcement of half a vote for a new candidate roused such a storm as threatened to shake the sacred statue of St. Tammany himself from the niche above the hall, and blow out the perpetual gas light which they keep burning in the recess where the bust of Washington is enshrined above the President's chair.

INDIANA AND PENDLETON.

The convention opened with a first-class sensation. The treachery of Indiana to Pendleton was fully revealed. It had been anticipated ever since the first half vote was cast for Hendricks; but notwithstanding their knowledge of the danger, the Pendleton men hardly expected the fall so soon. The announcement that Indiana thought the reasonable time for which she could be expected to support Pendleton against one of her own citizens had expired, was received with all sorts of tumultuous manifestations of approval and disapproval. The declaration of the minority that they still meant to stand by Pendleton, broke the force of the defection, and before the ballot was over, it began to look as if Indiana had only withdrawn to make room for treble her strength for Pendleton forces. Virginia came over to him; so did Alabama, Mississippi, and Maryland; and on the next ballot General Steedman, who was playing his game for Hancock very fine, and who thought to win Pendleton support by and by through timely assistance to him now, threw the vote of Louisiana solid for him also. Pendleton had already run up to 157½ lead, and came over to him almost bodily. He rose to 157, and his opponents began to tremble lest he should secure a majority, which the most believed would certainly give momentum enough to carry him on to a two-thirds vote. New York now saw that their vote against Pendleton must be cast in a more effective quarter than for Church if they did not want to be beaten through their own inactivity. In the midst of breathless excitement Tilden sprang upon a bench and announced that

NEW YORK WITHDREW CHURCH

and cast her thirty-three votes solidly for Hendricks; and the cheers that followed seemed to rend the roof of Tammany. It was the

DEATH BLOW TO PENDLETON.

The "bloated bondholders" were after him with a vengeance. He had reached his highest vote, and his throat had thereupon been neatly and effectually cut by this accession to the forces of his Indiana rival. New York had not been a minute too soon. On the next ballot Pendleton would have had a majority. Now, under the effect of New York's demonstration, a few of Pendleton's Southern supporters began to drop off to Hendricks, and Pendleton fell to 144, while Hendricks rose to 80. On the next the forces stood nearly the same, but a few of the scattering delegates began to name Hancock, Connecticut leading the way and definitely abandoning English. All this while nobody had once mentioned the name of

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE,

but, on the twelfth ballot, the State called California cast half a vote for him. As the Chairman announced it, delegates sprang up on all sides, crying, "Who?" "Who?" "Who?" "What's that?" while sensation ran like wildfire through the hall. The Secretary repeated from the platform the vote of the State, closing with one-half vote for Salmon P. Chase, when the galleries sprang to their feet and began cheering as if their throats would split. The delegates started up in

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The Chair rapped for order. Delegates demanded that the galleries be cleared. Above everything rose again the swell of cheers. Then the delegates answered with a volley of sharp hisses. Then again rose the cheers, more voluminous and tremendous than ever. Again and again, as they died out, some enthusiastic New Yorker would start them once more. The scene became intensely exciting. Seymour stood rapping for order, but utterly powerless. Delegates screamed a demand for clearing the galleries. Others thought the people had a right to cheer for whom they pleased. Now and then some one would start a hiss, when it would be drowned with another flood of cheers.

A KANSAS DELEGATE

rushed over towards Pennsylvania and New York, shouting: "We've smoked out your nigger! Now we know what all this polly-foxing has meant! Now you mean Chase. That's your hidden nigger, God damn you!" When at last order was restored, and the ballot proceeded, it became evident that the Chase men had not wanted their candidate sprung so soon, and that the California vote had been given without consultation. State after State voted nearly as before. Hendricks and Hancock have got to be killed off yet. The process soon began, amid great excitement. Pendleton ran down on every ballot.

A RECESS WAS TAKEN,

and while the spectators gossipped the delegates retired to consult, combine and trade. The results of the recess soon appeared. On the fifteenth ballot Pennsylvania withdrew Packer, and cast her vote solidly for Hancock, as predicted in last night's despatch. As New York had given vitality to the Hendricks movement, so now Pennsylvania gave it to Hancock, and the soldier candidate began to run rapidly up, the Southern States deserting both Hendricks and Pendleton for him. The excitement grew more and more intense. The soldiers started martial music outside, cheered, and finally began firing a salute for Hancock, as though they meant to shoot him through the convention, but it soon became evident that he, too, like Pendleton and Hendricks, had enemies lying in wait for him. Just as his upward movement seemed losing its motion,

NEW YORK

moved an adjournment through its Chairman, and Ohio seconded it through Vallandigham. The Hancock men did their best to prevent it, but could not, and its success is believed to mark the beginning of his decline and fall. During the last ballot the most dramatic scene which has yet amused the convention was exhibited. As telegraphed last night,

THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION

was in an internal quarrel over the second choice, and Morrison had succeeded in forcing them to Hancock, greatly to the disgust of the original Pendletonians, when Pendleton became manifestly and palpably a dead cock in the pit. The Pendleton men preferred to go for Hancock rather than for Hendricks, whom they regarded as a traitor to them, but Morrison held them, and the Chairman was forced to cast the solid vote for Hendricks. Maloney wasn't willing to stand this, and, springing on a bench, began shouting at the Chairman. Richardson thereupon jumped up at the other end of the bench, clad in a brown linen coat, wet through and through with perspiration, and began shouting, too. Each glanced defiance at the other, and shouted at the Chairman. Then the Chairman shouted at them; and then they raved and shouted and gesticulated most vehemently at each other. Scarcely a word could be heard among the growd and uproar, but the pantomime was perfect, and everybody understood precisely what they meant. Seymour finally decided that the Chairman must cast the vote, and the delegation must settle difficulties among themselves. They are having a good time trying to do it to-night.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 8.

THE POLITICAL CAULDRON

is boiling to-night, with a fever heat compared with which everything hitherto has been absolutely frigid. Western men are particularly bitter against New York. They admit that she killed Pendleton and Hendricks scientifically and with a thoroughness that will allow of no resurrection. They fear that she now means to slaughter first Hancock and then Chase in the same scientific manner, to-morrow, and finally to bring forward Seymour at the last moment as a compromise candidate. The Western and Southern delegates are enraged at being kept at an expense of five dollars a day, with scarcely any money on hand to pay hotels, and swear that New York is playing a dangerous game that may yet be turned against her.

THE CHASE MEN

have been holding him back, wanting present candidates all killed off before they spring his name. It is an essential part, however, of their plan, that New York should be true to them, and it begins to look as if New York means to be as false to them as to Church and Hendricks. If Chase is brought out early to-morrow, his fate seems to be destruction. Ohio had a caucus to-night, and, after discussion, agreed to go against Chase in any and every contingency. Nevertheless, there are Chase men in the delegation who will make themselves felt, if they get half a chance.

[illegible]

[illegible] urged the author of the Ohio [illegible] Fifth Avenue, to-night, and [illegible] a speech on behalf of [illegible] Chase and denouncing the [illegible] the convention. [illegible] has telegraphed here to reply to [illegible] not satisfied with the platform [illegible] he supposes a large part [illegible]

CHASE [illegible]

[illegible] The Woodruffite meeting [illegible] to explain away the financial plank [illegible] saying that they mean [illegible] Times denounce the platform [illegible] Government securities [illegible] from yesterday's decision, [illegible] that Pendleton's strength was [illegible]

THIRD DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENDLETON'S WITHDRAWAL.

A letter is received here from [illegible] drawing from the nomination [illegible] wanted to read it this morning [illegible] possible, and declared that he [illegible] cast the vote of the delegation [illegible] way.

OHIO.

After the vote of Ohio this [illegible] for Chase in any event, the Chase [illegible] newed hopes of getting the Ohio [illegible] the second or third ballot. [illegible] strength, mainly represented [illegible] delegates, has been actively [illegible] to bear on Ohio, and the delegation [illegible] to stick to Pendleton for a second [illegible] regard this as very favorable.

[illegible]

At this hour, midnight, it is [illegible] Hancock men say they have [illegible] made to secure at least twelve [illegible] to-morrow, and they think they [illegible] present support. On the other hand [illegible] claim that several Southern States [illegible] for Hancock that are really [illegible] and that they will drop out early [illegible] so gently pave the way for the [illegible] of Hancock. Hendricks men [illegible] They claim that they [illegible] get Georgia to-morrow, and the [illegible] proportion of Hancock's strength [illegible] the contest should narrow down [illegible] dricks and Hancock, they hope [illegible] Southern States will then [illegible] their chances are still for Hancock [illegible] Hancock men are claiming [illegible] is known, however, that [illegible] delegation is in favor of Chase, and [illegible]

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

New York, July 8.—The convention was called to order at 10:30. Governor Seymour in the chair.

The hall was filled in every part [illegible] there were present.

There was no prayer, and the minutes of yesterday were dispensed with.

A delegate from Arkansas [illegible] of the National Executive Committee ordered. These having been [illegible] for all the States except New York. Hon. Thomas L. Price, of [illegible] chair.

[illegible]

Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, [illegible] He was sure the Stand [illegible]

The last was read [illegible] California named John [illegible] New York named Augustus [illegible] Mr. Graham [illegible]

[illegible] ceeding with the right [illegible] of States, to present the name of [illegible] citizen as a candidate for [illegible] Presidency. The name [illegible] received. [illegible] by a tribute to one of the [illegible] nation. [Applause.] [illegible] curred before the nomination [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. H. J. Reeves, of Indiana, [illegible] minority of the delegation [illegible] words the reasons that [illegible] the votes being cast for [illegible] that commands the [illegible] in the State of Indiana [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK

[illegible]

[illegible] The vote of New York [illegible]

During the last ballot [illegible]

[illegible] The result was as follows:

[illegible]